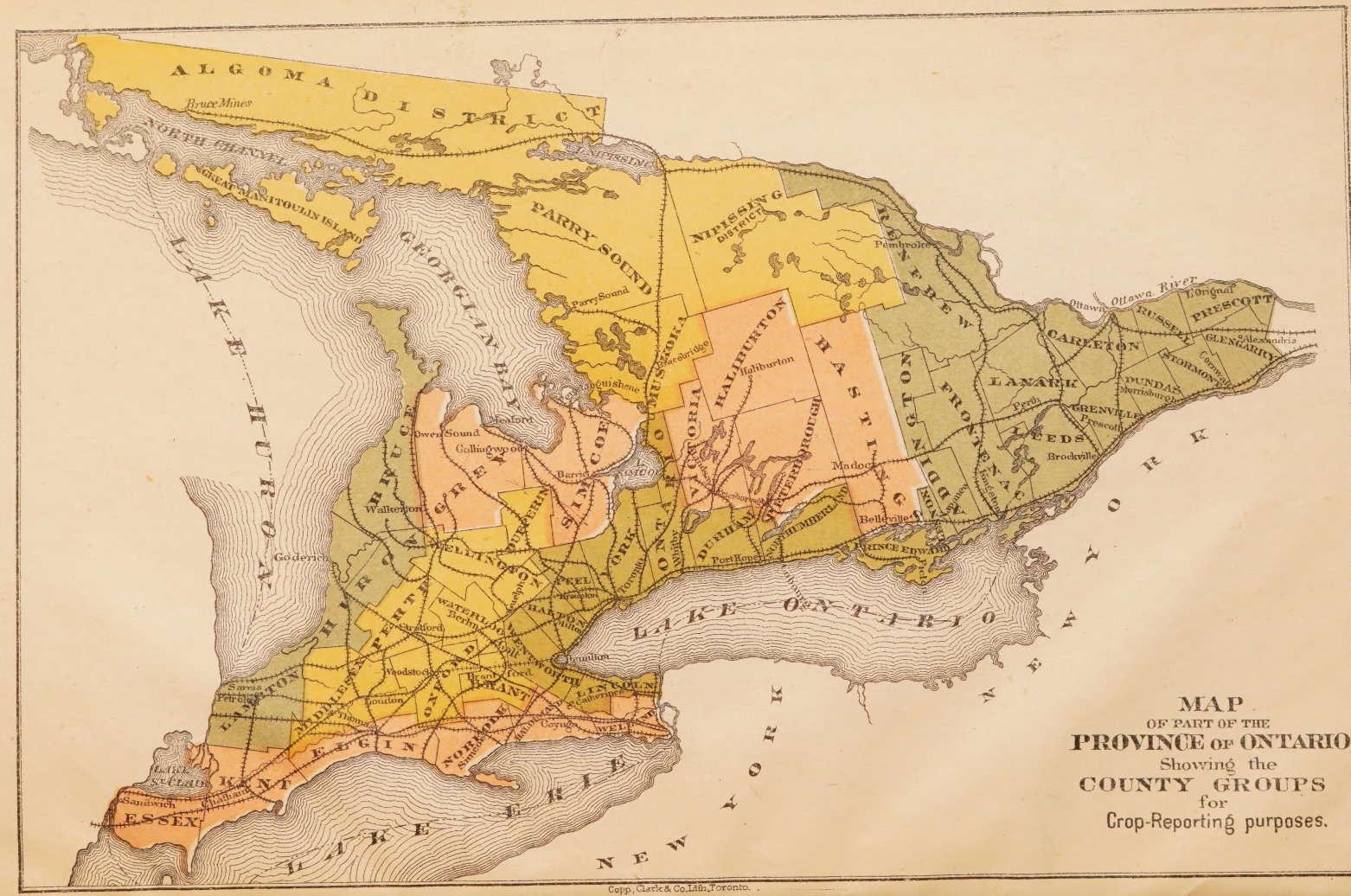

MAP
OF PART OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
Showing the
COUNTY GROUPS
for
Crop-Reporting purposes.

Copp, Clark & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1883

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BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,—In presenting the first Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries it is proper that I should, in a few words, indicate the scope and character of its work, and the methods under which that work has been conducted.

Having been established less than a year ago, it was scarcely to be expected that the Bureau could be organized and all the arrangements for attaining its full purpose completed in one short season. The sphere of operations, indeed, may be almost indefinitely widened.

It was necessary to collect information on a great variety of subjects, and from all parts of the Province. This required the aid of numerous agencies, and of a large staff of correspondents. The officers of such local organizations as Agricultural Societies, Municipal Councils, School Boards and Granges were invited to co-operate, and they made a willing response. Many farmers, also, were regular contributors, and instructive reports were made by them from time to time on the state of crops, the progress of farm operations, the results of the harvest, and on agricultural affairs generally.

But the most valuable information was furnished by the people themselves—by the farmers and manufacturers of the country—who filled up the schedules relating to their special interests. The farmer gave the extent of his land, the acreage of his crops, and the number of his flocks and herds; while the manufacturer gave the amount of his capital, the number of his workmen and the wages paid them, and the values of his raw material and manufactured product. Such facts as these, procured at first hand, supply the statistician with the best of all data for results and averages; and, having a large mass of details, he may easily eliminate errors.

The school section was adopted as the unit of agricultural enumeration, and a very important service was rendered by teachers in distributing the schedules to farmers and

making up the sectional returns. Their share of the work (which was purely voluntary) was well done, and the fulness of the agricultural statistics is in a large degree the result of their efforts. A fear was at one time expressed that the female teachers of the Province would be unequal to the task of preparing a table of returns. It was said that they would lack the necessary knowledge of farm subjects. The result proves that there was no ground for the fear. Their reports were neatly, accurately, promptly and cheerfully made.

The statistics supplied by farmers are of the date of 31st May. They embrace the acreage of land occupied and cleared; the acreage under grain and root crops, meadow, orchard and garden; the number and classification of live stock; the wool clip of the year; and the values of land, buildings, stock and implements. The whole were carefully revised and tabulated by townships and counties; but, as the chief interest lies in aggregates, they have been published by counties only.

The products of crops were obtained from returns made by threshers, and from reports of average yield made by correspondents for their several localities, based on actual results.

The counties of the Province have been arranged in the Tables with relation to their locality, for facility in making comparisons; and in addition they have been classified by groups according to their general climatic conditions. The map which accompanies this Report shows at a glance the mode of grouping that has been adopted.

Five special Reports were issued during the year, for the months of May, July, August, September and November. These Reports dealt largely with the progress of farming operations—the effects of weather, and the condition of crops, their harvesting and marketing. They also gave information concerning live stock and improved systems of tillage, and tables of crop and live stock statistics.

These Reports were distributed to correspondents of the Bureau, to members of the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Parliament, and to all newspapers of the Province. The November Report contained revised Tables of all the agricultural statistics collected during the year. About nine thousand copies of it were distributed in Ontario, and one thousand copies were sent to the Emigration agencies of the Province and the Dominion in England for distribution there.

Returns of the cheese and butter products of factories and creameries, like those of manufactures, were obtained directly from the makers. They are not complete, but they furnish good evidence of the extent to which the dairy industry of the country is carried on.

Every possible assurance has been given, both to farmers and manufacturers, that the returns would be treated as confidential information, and that no individual's interest would be prejudiced by their publication. It is apparent, however, that in Ontario, as in every other country where an attempt has been made to collect industrial statistics, there is a prevailing fear of some ulterior object apart from the public interest. But there is good reason to hope that prejudices will soon disappear, and that here as elsewhere the percentage of returns will steadily increase.

It remains only to add, before entering upon the details of the Report, that the work of collecting information has been greatly facilitated by the action of the Dominion Government in placing the free use of the Post Office at the service of the Bureau.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

The area under grain crops last season, according to returns made to the Bureau, was 5,002,067 acres, being 48 per cent. of all the cleared land in the Province. The detailed statistics of each crop are given by Counties in Tables I. and II., and the average production per acre by Counties and for the whole Province in Table VII.

FALL WHEAT.

From the position which Ontario occupies as a grain growing country it is but natural to expect that wheat should rank, as it does, first in importance among the cereal crops of the Province. In the earlier days of settlement, when the farmer's sources of revenue were comparatively few, there was a steady demand in the world's markets for wheat, and this crop was chiefly relied on for the means with which to pay for land and carry on the ordinary farm operations.

In those days the subject of proper rotation of crops was not forced upon the attention of farmers as it is now ; and as the yield continued good, even with indifferent cultivation, the soil was supposed to be almost inexhaustible, and successive crops of wheat were grown on the same land for many years, without rest or manure. But in time the soil, gradually exhausted of the constituents which give food to the wheat plant, began to deteriorate ; crops in many cases became a partial or total failure, and farmers were obliged to engage in a more mixed style of husbandry and adopt a more liberal system of manuring and cultivation to ensure success.

This change to a general system of agriculture was hastened by the appearance of the wheat midge, which visited the Province in 1856, and continued to ravage the crops with slight intermission for about twelve years. The loss to the country by the operations of this pest was enormous ; in some seasons from one-half to three-fourths of the crop was entirely destroyed, and in 1857 alone it was estimated that the falling off in the yield amounted to not less than 8,000,000 bushels. During the period of this visitation wheat raising was reduced to a minimum, and other branches of farm industry hitherto neglected were adopted in its stead.

Upon the abatement of the midge pest the raising of wheat again became profitable, and it was restored to something like its accustomed place in the economy of the farm. Since the return of good crops there has been a marked yearly increase in the area of land cleared and brought under cultivation, and the acreage sown with wheat has also steadily advanced year by year. Last year about one-sixth of all the cultivated land of the Province was under this staple—1,188,520 acres in fall wheat and 586,817 acres in spring wheat.

The principal fall wheat region of Ontario lies westward of the Laurentian system, the easterly limit being an irregular line drawn from the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence, through the counties of Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria and Simcoe, to Georgian Bay. In some of the western counties the area of fall wheat last season ran as high as one in every four acres cleared and under cultivation ; in others the proportion was about one to eight ; while in the counties north of Lake Ontario, and eastward to the Ottawa, it varied widely, being in some sections as low as one in fifty-five.

Fall wheat suffered less during the winter season of 1881-2 than in the severe weather which followed in the month of April and the early part of May. During the cold season, although the fall of snow was everywhere light and afforded little protection, the winter was an exceptionally mild one, and the wheat crop, though constantly exposed, was not endangered by prolonged seasons of severe frost. But with the sunny days of early spring there came frosty nights and dry easterly winds, and the ordeal of alternate thawing in the day and freezing in the night was especially trying. On light soils there was no serious damage done, but on low, undrained and heavy clay lands extensive "heaving" of the wheat plant resulted, and the crop was permanently injured.

Nevertheless, the condition of the crop, after having passed through the winter, was generally promising throughout western Ontario. Comparatively little damage was done by "winter-killing," or spring frosts ; some sections entirely escaped, while in others the injury was confined to wheat on wet and low-lying lands. In Lambton the best results were shown on the heavier drained soils, while in Huron and Bruce, on the other hand, the indications on lighter and more sandy lands were the most promising. In the group of counties lying along the shore of Lake Erie the only serious injury from winter and spring frosts was reported from Elgin, Haldimand and Welland. In like manner reports from the central portion of the western peninsula, and from the counties bordering on the Georgian Bay, varied according to soil and situation ; but they told a uniform story that the only appreciable injury resulted on loamy and undrained clays. A long season of exposure had given the blade a bleached and withered appearance, but it was hoped that with the great bulk of the crop the root remained unharmed, and that warm weather and genial showers would cause it to spring up afresh. As a consequence very little wheat land was ploughed up and re-sown with spring grain in those districts.

In the eastern half of the Province, and north of Lake Ontario, the prospect was not so encouraging. Much less snow than the average fell during the winter, and in the lake region the extremes of temperature were more marked than in the other parts of the Province. With sudden alternations of sun and frost occurring every few days during winter, the absence of the protection which a copious snow-fall would have ensured did much to weaken the wheat plant, which had already suffered from the long drought in the autumn, leaving it but ill-prepared to withstand the cold dry winds of March and the keen frosts of April nights. In all the Lake Ontario counties, from Lincoln to Prince Edward, with the exception of a few townships remote from the lake front, wheat was greatly injured, particularly on low pieces of ground, or where there was moisture owing to insufficient drainage. As a result many fields were ploughed up, and were sown with barley or other spring grain.

In the East Midland section, which comprises the counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Haliburton and Hastings, fall wheat suffered less from winter exposure and spring frosts than in the other districts. Large portions of this region are comparatively newly cleared, and the shelter afforded by large belts of forest, combined with great diversity of surface configuration, is favourable to the successful wintering of wheat. In nearly every part of this district the crop came out in the spring in good condition, notwithstanding the light covering of snow, and but little damage was done by spring frosts. The acreage, however, was much less than in the westerly counties of the Province, being in the proportion to the cultivated area of 1 to 25.

Very little fall wheat is grown in the extreme easterly section of the Province, in the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and the crop, where grown last year, wintered poorly. In many places, especially on low, undrained clay lands, the lack of snow played havoc with the young plants, which were exposed to the frosts and winds of winter and spring. In some cases the entire crop was heaved out by repeated thawings and freezings, and the land was sown with spring grain, covered in with a cultivator and rolled as soon as the state of the ground would allow of working. From one-half to three-fourths of the crop was destroyed in this district.

In the northern districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma fall wheat is only grown to a limited extent, and chiefly as an experiment. In the absence of shipping facilities to outside ports, settlers find it safer and more profitable to raise live stock, hay and coarse grains, for which they have a ready market in the lumber camps of their immediate neighbourhood. But wherever the attempt was made to raise wheat it came through the winter safely, and was not injured by spring frosts.

The early weeks of spring were dreary in the extreme. April opened fine and spring-like, but in a few days the temperature fell considerably below the average ; there was little rain, a succession of killing frosts, and a steady blow of east winds. This weather continued, with slight change, for a period of five or six weeks. The rainfall for May, however, was above the average, particularly in the western and south-western portions of the Province, where the mean depth for the month, from measurements taken at twenty-four stations, was 3.72 inches ; there was also a gratifying rise in the tempera-

ture. Most of the fall wheat in the western counties proved to be well rooted and healthy, and gave promise of recovering in a large measure from its backward condition during the months of spring. In the counties of Grey and Simcoe, on the shore of the Georgian Bay, wheat fields were everywhere well covered with a fine stand of thrifty plants as the season advanced, and the outlook became most promising. In several of the Lake Erie counties the prospect was reported more cheering than for many years, and similar reports, with only occasional modifications, came from all parts of western Ontario. In the eastern portion of the Province the advent of the growing season was even later than in the west, and, as already noticed, fall wheat fields were nearly all ploughed up in the localities worst affected. Those which were left, however, improved rapidly; even the thinnest fields tillered out to an extent which caused farmers to regret having ploughed up what in many cases might have been half a crop, and worth more than the spring grain which was sown in its stead. Reports from the counties of Peel, Prince Edward and Lennox were very discouraging, while in more favoured localities, as in the counties of Ontario, Northumberland, and sections of Lincoln, Wentworth and Halton, the crop gave promise of an abundant yield. Such was the general condition of fall wheat during the growing season.

Throughout the western half of the Province the crop was remarkably heavy at the time of harvesting, but it had not escaped the dangers incident to a late season of ripening. Owing to a rank growth of straw and occasional rain storms, it lodged badly in many localities just as the grain was beginning to harden, and about the same time, unfortunately, it was struck with rust. As a consequence, the sample was found to lack somewhat in plumpness and colour. The worst effects from this cause were reported from the loamy lands of the south-western counties—from Essex, and the basins of the Thames and Sydenham rivers. In some sections in this district the whole crop was reaped and saved in good condition, but the bulk of it was exposed to a rain-storm of several days' duration, and in many fields the grain sprouted. In the Georgian Bay counties a large acreage was saved in good order, and the sample was prime. In the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties what remained of the crop hardly gave an average yield. In the east Midland counties it was quite up to the average, and in the northern districts it was never better. The season, on the whole, was one of surprises —of discouragement at first, followed by much promise, and not without some disappointment at the close.

The actual results of threshing place the yield even higher than was estimated during the growing and harvesting seasons. From a careful compilation of a large number of returns received by the Bureau from threshers and regular correspondents, the yield from the 1,188,520 acres sown is placed at 31,255,202 bushels, or an average production of 26.3 bushels per acre for the Province. The returns from the threshers alone, apart from those correspondents, would have made this average even higher than it is.

In the comparative table given elsewhere it will be seen that in the United States the highest average production of fall wheat for the year, including all the principal wheat growing States, is reported from Kansas, which returned an average yield of nineteen and one-half bushels per acre; the fall wheat average for Ontario is therefore a little more than one-third higher than that of the best American State, and considerably more than one-half greater than the mean average for the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. This comparison is the more satisfactory when it is considered that the bountiful wheat yield has not been confined to Ontario alone, but that large crops have been the rule in nearly all the wheat growing districts on the continent. The yield for the whole of the United States, as given by the Commissioner of Agriculture in his annual report, was thirteen and one-half bushels per acre; and he adds that this is "one and one-half bushels more than the average."

A number of correspondents point out the encouraging fact that the only farms on which wheat withstood the ravages of last winter and spring were those which are managed on improved methods. This is but one more proof of the necessity that exists for the application to practical farming of those aids which science and experience show to be essentially necessary to the profitable and satisfactory tillage of the soil.

Notwithstanding the many instances of careless farming which still meet the eye when travelling in almost any direction in the Province, there is a marked improvement noticeable in the methods of culture, and in the general appearance of farms and stock. This change is doubtless being brought about partly by the necessity which has become imperative for better and different cultivation of the wheat crop. It was perceived by agriculturists that, under the conditions of an over-cropped and exhausted soil, a country denuded of its forest protection, a decreasing snow fall, and a greater number of insect enemies, the primitive style of husbandry common to early settlement would no longer suffice to produce good crops. For many successive years the return was generally below what would have been received from better tillage, and something like system in cropping began to be adopted. The results are quite apparent, and farmers are finding out that the lack of forest protection can be largely counterbalanced by improved cultivation.

The impetus given of late years to the cattle trade has also resulted in more manure being made on the farm, and greater care is being taken in its application. The work of under-draining is progressing slowly, perhaps, yet appreciably, and considerable areas of the finest clay lands, whose only fault is that they are low and wet, are being annually reclaimed and made available for wheat culture. In these various ways the farmers of Ontario are meeting and counteracting the effect of our slowly changing agricultural conditions ; they are making liberal use of the advantages secured from the cultivation of land after systematic and approved methods.

SPRING WHEAT.

The principal spring wheat growing districts are in the eastern counties of the Province, and in the district bordering on the shore of Georgian Bay. The proportionate acreage of last year's crop to the cultivated area throughout these districts was as 1 to 12, while in the West Midland counties and in those adjacent to Lakes Erie and Huron the average was only as 1 in 40. In the Erie counties alone the quantity grown was very small, being about 1 acre of every 300 cleared.

During late years the cultivation of spring wheat has not nearly kept pace with that of fall wheat, and in some districts, and particularly in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron regions just referred to, a marked displacement has been going on in favour of the latter. This is owing largely to the fact that, for some cause not yet very clearly understood, there has lately been a steady falling off in the yield of spring wheat, and its cultivation has generally become unprofitable. The main drawback to success in past years has appeared in the form of a "blight," which strikes the grain while it is in the milk, causing the kernels to shrink and lose their normal weight and plumpness. Other enemies, such as the Hessian fly, midge and rust, have also hindered to some extent its full growth and maturity, but these attacks have been mainly local. During last season, however, the crop seems to have suffered more from these than from the blight, and the yield on the whole is somewhat under the average.

The partial failure of a crop which occupies so important a place among the agricultural products of the Province has naturally begun to engage the attention of farmers, and various theories are advanced as to its cause. We speak of "blight," but that conveys no definite meaning; it is a vague term, like "chills," and we use it in a general sense only. The real disease may be of germ or any other origin, and can only become known by scientific investigation. That a poor crop cannot always be attributed to imperfect cultivation is proved by the fact that wheat on the richest and best tilled fields suffers equally with wheat on lands that are worn out and neglected. Nor does it seem reasonable that the blight can be due wholly to climatic causes, though to some extent it may be, and probably is. The theory most generally received is, that the standard varieties which have been in general cultivation for the past thirty or forty years—the Club and the Fife—are deteriorating, and becoming more susceptible to the unfavourable conditions of weather which have prevailed to a greater extent than usual during the past few years, and perhaps also to the attacks of insect pests. Many new kinds of wheat have been originated and tested of late, but none of them have as yet been found worthy of extended cultivation, and until our hybridists suc-

ceed in bringing out a variety more nearly approaching in general excellence to those which have been grown so long, we can hardly expect much improvement in the results. It is possible, however, that the failure is due in some measure to the soil having been robbed of the elements necessary for the growth of spring wheat. The fact that it almost invariably grows and yields well on new land is not without a meaning. Else why does the fall variety thrive where the spring variety has failed?

Spring wheat seeding began in the western peninsula about the 10th of April, and was generally finished on the 25th. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts very little was sown before the 1st of May. Vegetation was very slow for a few weeks after sowing, and the month of May was well advanced before a good braird was visible. The prospect became more favourable as warmer weather and genial showers succeeded the dreary spring season, and in common with vegetation in general the spring wheat made rapid improvement. "Looking well, but late," was the report received from correspondents in all parts of the country, and the crop gave promise of being above the average.

But after the grain came out in head, and as ripening progressed, new elements of danger appeared in many localities. In parts of the counties of Huron and Bruce it suffered severely from local droughts, rust and midge, and independently of these attacks the grain in other localities presented a shrunken appearance—the result of blight. Rust prevailed to a considerable extent in portions of Grey, Simcoe and York, and generally throughout the West Midland and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups of counties. In the East Midland district heavy rains came in harvest time, following a long dry spell during growth, and the crop, which promised to be the best ever harvested in that district, was seriously damaged.

Altogether there were few localities in the Province in which the spring wheat crop was not affected by one or more of the many contingencies incident to the ripening and harvesting season, and the general yield, both in quality and quantity, was much below what was at one time expected: The production was 9,665,999 bushels, or an average of 16½ bushels per acre. The Lake Ontario, Eastern and Northern districts give the highest averages, varying from 17 to 24 bushels per acre—the latter being the average for 15,028 acres grown in Muskoka and the newer districts to the north.

BARLEY.

The barley crop experienced the full effect of the vicissitudes of the season which prevailed during the period of growth and harvest. The cold weather and frequent rains of May and June were unfavourable to steady growth, and in some places the tender blade was nipped by late summer frosts. As the season advanced, the crop recovered rapidly from the effects of the backward spring; and though in a few districts it came out in head unevenly, and was shorter in the straw than usual, it was generally heavy and had a thrifty appearance.

But the most critical season was yet to come. In the case of barley, more than with any other grain, the importance of having good weather in which to reap and secure the crop is paramount, as the most abundant yield may be seriously depreciated in value by a single shower when the grain is standing ripe on the ground or in the shock. This fact was abundantly illustrated in the experience of last season's harvest. Throughout western Ontario, in particular, the weather during this period was very unfavourable; the crop in various stages of harvesting was exposed for days to frequent showers, with alternations of hot sunshine, and the grain, though of good quality as regards size and plumpness, was generally stained. In the counties along Lakes Huron and Erie the discolouration by wet weather was universal, though the yield was good and the quality otherwise fair. In Grey and Simcoe the crop suffered first from drought and again, just before cutting, from copious rains. In the West Midland counties the sample was dark and inferior from the same cause.

Eastern Ontario escaped the almost continuous rains which rendered harvesting operations so uncertain in the west, and as a rule the barley crop was better saved. In Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward counties, where this grain is so largely grown,

the harvest was favoured by the finest weather, and the crop was reaped and housed in excellent condition. In the counties of York and Ontario, as well as in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts, about one-half of the crop was discoloured ; the balance was a bright sample.

The distribution of the barley area varies considerably in different portions of the Province. The eastern counties give by far the largest acreage. Of the 848,617 acres grown over the whole Province during the past season rather more than one-half, or 461, 678 acres, are found in the Lake Ontario and East Midland groups of counties, and they contain considerably less than one-third of the cultivated area. In these districts 1 acre in every 7 cleared was sown with barley, the West Midland counties coming next with a proportion of 1 to 13. In other districts the average varied, running as low as 4 per cent. of the cleared area in the Lake Erie counties.

There is no very marked contrast in the average yield of the different counties, but the West Midland group take the first place with a fraction over 30 bushels per acre. The average for the Province (28.6 bushels per acre) is very satisfactory for so large an acreage, when the variable nature of the season is taken into account.

OATS.

The area devoted to the cultivation of oats is very evenly distributed over the Province, and varies but little in any section from the average proportion of one acre to every seven and a-half cultivated. The cold weather of spring was less injurious to oats than to other coarse grains, and the crop came up with tolerable regularity, and continued to thrive steadily. As the season advanced, the growth of straw became very rank in districts where rain was abundant, and the injury from rust and "lodging" was considerable, especially on late sown fields.

In the Lake Erie region there was a good growth of straw where the grain was sown early, but owing to rust the crop did not fill out well and was consequently light ; besides, the grain shelled badly in reaping and handling. In some parts of the Lake Huron group the drought injured the growing grain, and harvest work was greatly retarded by continuous rains ; but on the whole the yield was up to the average. In the Georgian Bay district, on the other hand, the crop was light and below the average, owing to dry weather following a spring season in which the plants had not obtained sufficient strength to withstand the drought. In the West Midland counties, as elsewhere, oats were late in ripening, but the yield was slightly above the average, and the sample was good. Throughout the eastern counties generally the crop was up to the average, very little injury being done to any but the latest fields, which were affected with rust and smut.

During the past season there were in all 1,375,415 acres of oats grown in the Province, giving a total production of 50,097,997 bushels, or an average of 36.4 bushels per acre. A marked increase in production has taken place during the past thirty years.

Threshing and marketing have made considerable progress. The surplus portion of the crop, which the farmer has to spare after supplying his own wants, is mainly consumed within the Province, the lumbering interest alone requiring immense quantities during the winter season. The export of grain and meal forms only a small proportion of the entire crop.

RYE.

Rye is only grown to a limited extent as a crop for the value of the grain, farmers finding it more profitable to raise other grains which give a larger yield and bring a better price. It is found to be of considerable value for grazing and soiling, and the winter variety is largely grown for these objects in many of the older districts of the Province, particularly when the supply of fodder is likely to be short through the failure of clover, or from other causes. No other grain crop approaches it for the abundance of late fall and early spring grazing which it supplies, and on this account it is prized by sheep-raisers as affording the earliest green bite to ewes giving milk. As soon as other pasture comes in the rye is generally allowed to grow up, and it is then either cut for hay or ploughed under for manure.

There has been, however, a considerable increase in the area of rye grown for grain during the last decade, owing no doubt to the large export demand and the consequent improvement in prices. The spring variety is the one most generally grown for this object. For feeding to stock rye meal is held in high esteem by those who have had experience with it, and its fattening properties are undisputed.

Its cultivation is confined pretty much to light sandy districts once covered with pine forests, such land often growing good rye when other crops fail. On this account it is especially valuable as a means of utilizing poor soils which would not otherwise pay for tillage.

Though succeeding fairly well also on richer land, it has come to be regarded as a crop peculiarly adapted to poor or worn-out soils, and in many cases a prejudice exists against its cultivation by the better-class farmer from a fear that it might be regarded as an evidence of his land running down.

Another objection to rye is, that any portion of the seed which happens to be covered a little too deeply fails to germinate, and as the grain will remain in the ground uninjured for years it is liable to spring up in some future season when least wanted, and to mix with the growing crop of wheat or other grain.

About one-sixtieth of the entire cleared acreage of the Province was sown with rye last year, and the average yield per acre was 18.8 bushels.

PEAS.

The pea crop generally was severely checked by the cold and wet weather of May and June. In some cases of early sown peas the seed was chilled, and it perished in the ground before the soil became sufficiently warm to enable it to germinate. With improved weather the crop made a good start, but it was again arrested by the drought which prevailed pretty generally throughout the Province in the month of July; considerable injury also resulted from the ravages of the pea bug.

Owing to the prevalence of the bug in past years, the area sown with peas in the Lake Erie counties has diminished considerably. The bug proved less troublesome last season than usual, however, and the yield was fair; but there was heavy loss by shelling of the grain during harvest—the result of frequent rains. In the Lake Huron district the crop was about an average. In the West Midland and Georgian Bay groups, though the prospect was good during the summer, the effects of a prolonged drought were seen at harvest in a crop deficient both in quality and quantity. In the eastern portion of the Province the dry weather and the bug combined had a baneful influence. Throughout the Muskoka and Northern districts peas was everywhere reported as having been excellent, and the average yield was much higher than in any other portion of the Province. Those districts seem to be admirably suited to the growing of peas, and it is probable that the production will largely increase from year to year. The total area of last season's pea crop in the whole Province was 557,157 acres, and the average yield was 19.6 bushels per acre.

Pea cultivation has been seriously retarded of late by the ravages of the pea bug or weevil above referred to, and heavy loss has resulted to farmers throughout the Province in consequence. It is most troublesome in the southerly counties, along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario; in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay districts it is comparatively unknown. Its operations have greatly depreciated the value of the pea crop for home consumption in the infested localities, and have seriously injured a considerable export trade with Great Britain and the United States. The weevil does not appear to have any parasitical enemies, and no effectual means of exterminating it has been discovered, other than ceasing entirely to grow peas for a year or two, when the bug generally disappears. It is difficult, however, to secure joint action on the part of all the farmers in a given district in a movement of this kind, and any partial adoption of such a means must fail of complete success.

CORN.

The corn crop had much to contend against last season. Owing to the cold and wet weather of May it was planted late, and the ground was in the worst possible condition

to promote its growth. The low temperature of June and the early part of July was scarcely less unfavourable, and many fields had to be replanted. At the end of July the outlook was cheerless in the extreme, and the most sanguine of correspondents in the best corn-growing counties did not look for more than half a crop. But with the month of August the prospect improved. The autumn weather was favourable for ripening, and the bulk of the crop was well matured; still the blighting effects of the earlier season were not wholly overcome. On clay lands the crop was nearly a failure, while on lighter soils it was hardly an average.

The best results are reported from the four western counties of the Lake Erie group, which contain more than one-third of the entire corn area of the Province. In Essex and Kent surprising progress was noticeable in the latter part of the season, and the crop was both well-eared and well-ripened. In the Lake Huron counties corn is very little grown outside of Lambton, while in the Georgian Bay and West Midland groups its cultivation is confined mainly to the varieties adapted for soiling and fodder purposes. In the Lake Ontario and St Lawrence counties the acreage was not very large in the aggregate, though it seems to be cultivated generally on a small scale. The crop was light and the sample poor, having been caught in an immature state by the fall rains and frosts. In the northern districts, also, the crop in many cases failed to mature.

The cultivation of corn as a general field crop is confined chiefly to the southern portion of the western peninsula—to the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Norfolk. So far as experience has shown, this would appear to be about the limit within which the requirements of a suitable soil and a maximum of heat during the season of vegetation—so necessary to rapid growth and consequently the profitable cultivation of the crop on a large scale—are to be found; and the corn region of the Province is not likely to be extended very much beyond this area under existing meteorological conditions. The crop grown in the Province is not nearly sufficient for home demands, and large quantities are annually imported from the United States for feeding purposes.

The average yield per acre last season was 64.9 bushels in the ear—the highest return being from the Lake Erie counties, where the average was 73.4 bushels per acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

There was a large area under buckwheat in the eastern counties of the Province, towards the lower end of Lake Ontario and between the St Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. It ripened well, and is reported to be the best crop in many years, but some fields were partially destroyed by the gale of September 14th, and others by early frost and wet weather at the reaping season. The largest and best crops in the West were grown in the county of Norfolk.

BEANS.

Field beans are grown mainly in the counties of Kent and Norfolk in the west, and in the counties along the Ottawa river in the east. In the latter district there was an excellent yield, though in some localities injury was done by frost. There was also a good crop in Norfolk, but in Kent it ripened unevenly owing, doubtless, to the excess of August rains.

A COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The total product of each kind of grain, and the average yield per acre, are based on the returns of threshers and the reports of correspondents—the method adopted by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and by several State Bureaus. In no case are the conclusions arrived at by any haphazard or guess system of computation; on the contrary, they are only given out after the most careful scrutiny and comparison of all the returns and statistical information available. Many instances were reported of wheat fields, for example, yielding forty, forty-five, and even fifty bushels per acre, but these were not used in computing the averages. High figures were carefully avoided.

The following comparative table gives the average product of grain per acre last season for the Province of Ontario, and for eleven of the principal wheat growing States of the American Union, the figures for the latter being taken from the October report of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	Fall Wheat	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.
Ontario	**26.3**	**16.5**	**28.6**	**36.4**	**18.8**
Ohio	16.7	.....	19.9	28.0	15.8
Michigan	17.8	.....	25.2	33.3	17.0
Indiana	15.7	.....	24.0	27.0	15.1
Illinois	16.0	.....	22.5	37.4	16.6
Missouri	14.6	.....	23-0	34.5	15.5
Kansas	19.5	.....	25.7	38.1	22.3
New York	18.7	.....	25.0	34.2	16.2
Pennsylvania	15.5	.....	23.5	27.8	15.8
Iowa	.....	11.0	21.7	31.8	14.3
Minnesota	.....	13.3	23.3	40.0	18.0
Dakota	.....	16.7	29.2	45.0	20.0

It is only necessary to add that in the United States the grain crops were exceptionally good last year; consequently the figures in the above table may be compared without taking any unfair advantage of our neighbours across the line.

The returns for South Australia for the last nine years, embracing an acreage of wheat about equal to that of Ontario, show an average for that time of only a fraction over eight bushels per acre, the approximate average for last year being placed at 4½ bushels.

New Zealand, a colony whose wheat raising capabilities are very highly spoken of in Great Britain, gives an average for last year, from an acreage only about one-fifth of that of Ontario, of 22.6 bushels per acre.

The comparison of averages, therefore, makes a remarkably good showing for Ontario, and proves that our Province is entitled to rank foremost as a wheat and grain-growing country.

PROGRESS OF GRAIN GROWING.

The following table exhibits by decennial stages the wheat acreage, and the total product of each kind of grain for the Province during the twenty years, 1851-71, and the same for the year 1882. The figures for the former period are compiled from the census returns, and those for last year are from the statistics collected by the Bureau:

—	Wheat.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Beans.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1851	798,275	12,682,550	625,452	11,395,467	472,429	3,027,681	18,309	679,635	1,688,805
1861	1,386,366	24,620,425	2,821,962	21,220,874	973,181	9,601,396	49,143	1,248,637	2,256,290
1871	1,365,872	14,233,389	9,461,233	22,138,958	547,609	7,653,545	107,925	585,158	3,148,467
1882	1,775,337	40,921,201	24,284,407	50,097,997	3,549,898	10,943,355	409,910	1,247,943	13,420,984

By this table the grain growing wealth and progress of the Province are unmistakably shown. Unfortunately, however, the wheat crop of 1871 was a failure, the census returns for that year showing an average of only a fraction over ten bushels per acre. As these were the only statistics relating to the wheat yield available for purposes of comparison from 1871 till 1882, it is evident that, to agriculturists in other countries who took the trouble to look into the census returns, Ontario has not appeared so desirable a field for emigration as its actual wheat-growing capabilities prove it to be.

A striking instance is furnished by the French "Bulletin des Halles," an official publication, which recently estimated the wheat crop for the whole of Canada for 1882 at 2,058,000 quarters, or 16,464,000 bushels. Compare this estimate with the actual returns to the Bureau, which show that Ontario alone produced upwards of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat last season, and some idea may be formed of the extent to which the Province has been injured in the eyes of intending agricultural emigrants and capitalists by the exceptional census returns of 1871.

Statements equally misleading have also been made by Mr. Mulhall, of England, a Fellow of the Statistical Society, to which wide publicity has been given. According to Mr. Mulhall the total production of grain in Canada is 130,000,000 bushels, which is 14,000,000 bushels less than the production of Ontario alone last year.

In this view, then, not less than in many others of a more local character, the work which has been undertaken by the Bureau of collecting and publishing correct returns of the season's crops, and of the agricultural and industrial wealth of the Province generally, will be of great value, and must result in bringing our Province to the more favourable notice of a large class of desirable emigrants.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

In November, when the last returns relating to farm operations were received, much less progress than usual had been made in threshing and marketing the season's crop of grain. This was owing to several causes. Harvesting operations were prolonged much beyond the usual time, and fall seeding was unusually heavy on account of the prevailing drought; but the principal reason was that the lowness of prices offered no inducement to sell. Where part or all of the fall wheat was threshed to make way for spring crops, a good deal of this grain found its way to market early in the season, before there was any serious drop in prices.

The bulk of the barley crop, or at least so much of it as will be sold, has no doubt been marketed, as the best prices are usually obtained in the fall, before the close of the season of navigation. The good quality of the barley grown in the Bay of Quinte region —where it was reaped and housed in fair condition—induced buyers to offer good prices there; but in the western counties, where it was damaged by rains, prices ruled low, and there is reason to believe that a large part of it will be fed at home.

VALUE OF THE GRAIN CROP OF 1882.

Table No. IX. presents the average prices paid during each month of 1882 for grain in the leading markets of the Province. The figures for Toronto give, in addition, the monthly averages for agricultural produce generally, both on the produce market, where sales are only made in large lots, and on the retail or street market, which is wholly supplied by farmers. The average monthly prices for fall and spring wheat, barley, oats and peas are given for the markets of London, Guelph, Brantford, St. Thomas and Lindsay. To get the prices paid for such crops as are grown chiefly in particular sections of the Province, the average quotations are given for one or two local markets in those districts. Thus in the east, from which the bulk of the barley, rye, and peas comes, the figures for the Kingston and Belleville markets are given for barley and peas, and those of the Ottawa market for peas and rye. For corn and beans the averages are compiled from the quotations of the two principal markets in the western peninsula, where these crops are chiefly grown, viz. Ridgetown and Chatham, both of which have shipping facilities by rail, and the latter by water as well. There is also given, besides the average monthly prices of each market for the whole year and for each half year, the general average for the whole Province for the same periods.

The average of prices paid for grain during the past year has been arrived at by taking the mean of all the daily or weekly quotations for each of the markets enumerated. The figures for longer periods than a month have been obtained in each case from a total of all the daily or weekly quotations for that time, for the particular market to which they apply. In preparing the table showing the value of the grain crop of 1882, averages of prices paid in the leading general markets have been taken for wheat, barley, oats, peas, and rye for the last five months, beginning with August ; for beans, from September 1st till the close of the year ; and for corn, for the last three months of the year. On this basis the value of the grain crop of the year is found to be as follows :

GRAIN.	Total Yield, Bushels.	Average Price.	VALUE.
		$	$
Fall Wheat	31,255,202	.971	30,348,801
Spring Wheat	9,665,999	1.019	9,849,653
Barley	24,284,407	.638	15,493,452
Oats	50,097,997	.42	21,041,159
Rye	3,549,898	.623	2,211,586
Peas	10,943,355	.726	7,944,876
Corn	13,420,984	.50	6,710,492
Beans	409,910	1.55	635,360
	143,627,752		$94,235,379

This gives an average of $49 per head for the whole population of the Province as the value of the leading grain crops of 1882.

LIVE STOCK.

It is gratifying to observe that of late years the outlook for the live stock interest—at all times an important part of our agricultural system—has so improved as to entitle it to increasing attention from our farmers. The change is brought about largely by a greater demand, consequent upon the opening up of new markets, for the surplus stock of the country. This applies especially to horses, cattle and sheep, all of which now find ready sale at remunerative prices, and the supply of suitable animals is short of the demand. The importance of this improved condition of the live stock trade can hardly be over-estimated, since it admits of the more general adoption, with profit, of a very desirable branch of husbandry, and one that is only as yet partially developed. Any extension of the business of breeding and raising neat stock and horses adds to the farmer's resources, makes it possible for him to introduce a greater area of clover and root crops into his rotation, enables him to consume at home more of the produce raised on the farm, and, by making more and better manure, to keep his land in a higher state of productiveness. [The statistics of live stock are given in tables III. and IV. They show that the total number of horses in Ontario is 503,604 ; grade and native cattle, 1,562,683 ; of thoroughbred cattle, 23,629 ; of sheep, 1,915,303, and pigs, 850,226.]

HORSES.

Horse breeding has been stimulated considerably by a revival of the export trade with the United States, and by the extensive market that has sprung up within the past

few years in Manitoba and the North-West, for which Ontario furnishes the chief supply. Experience has shown that the soil and climate of Ontario are peculiarly adapted for raising good horses. The growth of the young animal is not so rapid that bone, muscle, and constitution are sacrificed to size and early maturity. Good food and water are abundant, the climate is invigorating, and daily contact with his future master from colthood renders him tractable and free from vice. In the Eastern States, where the supply of home-bred horses is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand, Canadian animals are much preferred over those reared in the West, being superior in form, bone, vigour of constitution, and consequent freedom from disease. Good roadsters and draught horses of Canadian breeding are eagerly sought after and command high prices in the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In Manitoba they are also in good demand, being found superior to those brought from the plains to the south. None but the best animals—sound, well broken young horses of medium weights—are sent to the North-West market, and they bring good prices there.

The standard of excellence attained by Canadian horses is due in no small degree to the care and enterprise that have been displayed in selection and breeding ; and several distinct families of Province-bred horses have been founded, with valuable characteristics which they are capable of transmitting if bred judiciously. Importations are made by horse raisers, from time to time, of the best animals in the various classes procurable in Great Britain and France, with which to maintain and improve the quality of their stock.

During the early part of last season "pink-eye" prevailed to a considerable extent among horses, especially in the eastern part of the Province, and in the lumbering districts of the north. In some sections many horses died of the disease, and lumbering operations were delayed considerably. A common effect on brood mares was to cause them to lose their foals. With this exception, horses were in a healthy condition throughout the year.

CATTLE.

The success of the experiment of shipping fat cattle and sheep across the Atlantic has resulted in opening the best markets of Great Britain to the competition of Canadian beef producers, and many thousand head of our choicest animals are annually exported with safety and profit. At first the experiment was tried of shipping dead meat in a frozen state, but this plan was found to be impracticable, and is now only continued on a limited scale. Vessels were fitted up specially for the purpose of transporting the animals alive, and the appliances were improved from time to time as experience suggested, till now a ship load of cattle can be taken across on an ordinary voyage with comparatively small risk or loss.

In 1881 there were 70,000 head of cattle, and about the same number of sheep, shipped from Canada to Great Britain, and the great bulk of these went from Ontario. To properly meet this trade first-class animals are required, the preference being given, in cattle, to steers of three or four years old—grades of some improved breed, well fattened, and of a form that will dress the largest percentage of meat of the best quality. Dealers find no profit in shipping ordinary native cattle ; for, no matter how well fed they may have been, there is in them a much larger proportion of offal than in the improved animal, the quality of the beef ranks low in the British market, and the carcass is deficient in cutting up value. Owing to the existence of cattle disease in the western States American cattle have to be slaughtered on landing at a British port, but Canadian cattle can be shipped forward to their ultimate destination without detention beyond the customary examination in quarantine.

The business of breeding and feeding suitable cattle for the English market is one to which Canadian farmers can hardly give too much attention. Although only in its infancy as yet, it has attained to large proportions, and promises to maintain a steady demand for all the marketable animals that can be supplied for some time to come. The Ontario stock raiser can hardly hope to have a monopoly of this supply. The opening up of immense feeding grounds on the Western and North-western prairies offer him keen competition, with his high priced land and limited acreage, and it is only by adopting the most improved methods that he will be able to retain a share of this valuable trade.

Exporters to Britain require a better class of cattle than our home markets have hitherto been content with. Large discriminations are made in favour of prime beasts, giving the greatest amount of beef and the least waste, for only these will pay a profit to the shipper. Those of our stock raisers who are most successful have brought up the quality of their cattle by crossing native cows with a pure-bred bull—usually Shorthorn, Hereford, or Poll. If the male is of pure blood, the result of even the first cross will show a marked improvement in all the characteristics desirable in an animal for the shambles. Grades of either of the above mentioned breeds will consume less food, attain to a greater weight at an earlier age, and command a higher price, than the best animals of native descent.

The question of a more liberal and judicious system of feeding is only secondary to that of improving the breed. It is sometimes said, by the unprogressive portion of the farming community, that "the breed is in the mouth;" but however untrue it is that the most lavish feeding will produce a first-class animal where blood is lacking, it *is* true that all efforts to improve the breed by the introduction of better blood are comparatively lost unless accompanied by regular and liberal feeding and care from the earliest stage of the animal's growth. Our farmers can no longer afford to raise scrub cattle and starve them through life, at a loss to themselves, and possibly also to the dealer who handles them afterward; and the improvement of the stock of the country by the introduction of blood that will give rapid growth and early maturity, combined with expert feeding to secure these results, must be the basis of success in future beef raising.

It is interesting and gratifying to mark the progress which our best farmers are making in the improvement of their native stock by introducing blood of the best breeds. There are districts in the Province, well known to cattle dealers, where, owing to the educating example of one or two enterprising pioneers, improved stock has been the rule on almost every farm for many years; but farmers in many other localities where there have been few, if any, attempts at improvement hitherto, are awaking to the importance of the subject. A larger number are beginning to see that it is a penny-wise policy to breed from scrub males, and they are either buying young bulls of pure blood from reliable breeders, or they are making a more liberal use of those which may be available in the neighbourhood. In many townships the local Agricultural Society acts as the pioneer of stock improvement, by purchasing one or more pure-bred males and placing their services within reach of all at a moderate charge. In this connection, too, the results of the feeding experiments conducted annually at the Ontario Agricultural College have been of great value, as showing the relative merits of the different breeds for the stall, and showing, also, what may be done in beef-producing under proper conditions. A considerable trade in dressed beef is carried on with Manitoba, and shipments from Toronto alone generally average from two to three cars daily. This business, however, can only be expected to last until supplies begin to come in from the settlers, and from the stock ranches in the far west.

In the work of grading up our native cattle and keeping them at the standard necessary to secure the best results, we are constantly under obligations to the breeders of pedigree stock for bulls of good form and pure blood, and capable of transmitting to their offspring a large measure of the particular characteristics of their breed. The business of importing and breeding high-bred, or "fancy" cattle, as they are often termed, is an important one in the Province, and one in which there is a large amount of capital invested. The earliest importations of thoroughbred cattle were of the Durham, or Shorthorn breed, and were made a few years prior to 1840. Progress at first was slow; few were found with the taste or the means to embark in such an expensive enterprise, and for nearly twenty years the number of Shorthorn herds in the Province remained very small indeed. As importations from Great Britain were made from time to time, and the stock quickly accommodated itself to its new conditions, it became apparent that the Canadian climate was eminently fitted to impart constitution and quality to the Shorthorn. In later years the Americans came to recognize this advantage enjoyed by Canada as an acclimatizing ground for imported stock, and a remunerative trade sprang up with Western breeders for all the surplus animals of good breeding that we could supply. By degrees other breeds were introduced, and the Devon, Galloway, Hereford,

Ayrshire, and more recently the Aberdeen Poll, have proved no mean rivals to the lordly Shorthorn for public favour. At present the Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen and their grades stand in the front rank, and divide the honours pretty equally as cattle for the butcher. The Ayrshire is prized chiefly for its milking qualities, and Jerseys are bred to a limited extent for the butter dairy. There are many strains, however, of the three breeds first mentioned that exhibit good milking properties, as well as a disposition to lay on fat quickly. Galloways and Devons, too, have their advocates, and they are justly prized for their excellent feeding qualities and general profitableness under certain conditions. The farmer who wishes to improve his native stock proceeds by crossing them with a carefully bred male from some one of the above mentioned families of cattle, and not until he has learned the absolute necessity of using none but pure bred sires for the first and all succeeding crosses can he hope to attain any measure of permanent success.

SHEEP.

Sheep breeding, as already stated, has also found in the export trade with Great Britain a new and profitable outlet for surplus fat stock. There are no extensive sheep farms in the Province, but each farmer generally keeps a flock ranging in number from twenty to one hundred head. The climate is admirably adapted for sheep raising and wool growing, and disease is almost unknown.

For many years the long wool breeds—Leicester, Lincoln, and Cotswold—were held in almost universal favour as giving the greatest return in quantity of wool and weight of carcass, but recently the demand for a finer grade of wool and a better quality of mutton, has brought the Downs more prominently into notice. Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown rams are now more freely used in crossing on the coarse native or blooded stock, and they at once improve the grain and flavour of the mutton, give a fleece of finer texture, and impart other desirable feeding and early maturing qualities.

A large trade in lambs has also been carried on with the Eastern States for many years; but for the English market good yearling or two-year wethers, carrying a fair proportion of flesh with fat, are the most saleable.

In past years breeders of pure blooded sheep have imported largely of the various breeds from England, and have carried on a remunerative business in supplying American sheep-raisers with stock with which to improve and maintain the quality of their flocks. Western sheep men do not hesitate to declare that the Canadian climate gives constitution to the imported animal and adds lustre and weight to the fleece, and they have adopted the practice largely of coming to Ontario for their breeding stock in preference to importing direct.

The indications of the market for wool and mutton, present and future, promise the greatest profit from medium animals, such as are obtained from an infusion of Down blood on heavier stock. Merinos are practically unknown in the Province.

The returns of the wool clip for 1882 by counties are given in Table V., from which it appears that the total clip was 5,746,185 lbs, of which 4,842,078 lbs were coarse wool, and 904,107 lbs were fine wool. The average weight per fleece was a fraction over five pounds.

HOGS.

Swine-raising is not extensively followed in any part of Ontario, and farmers seldom have more than a few hogs to sell after supplying the demands of the family. Exceptions to this rule, if any, are found in the corn region of the western peninsula, and in the neighbourhood of mills and cheese factories, where hogs are sometimes raised and fattened on a larger scale. Prices of pork fluctuate considerably, and are often so low that they will not more than pay for the cost of the grain consumed in fattening. At the value to Ontario farmers of their peas and barley they cannot hope to compete successfully, on any extended scale, with the great hog and corn producing States of the West.

Ontario pork is nearly always slaughtered on the farm, a practice to which dealers are very much opposed because it materially diminishes the value of the carcass by the

time it reaches the packing house. Large numbers of western hogs are annually imported and slaughtered in bond for export in a cured state.

With swine, as with cattle and sheep, western hog raisers have depended largely on Ontario breeders of fancy stock for the blood to improve their herds, and have bought large numbers of pure-bred Berkshires for this purpose. This breed has become the general favourite, although Yorkshires, Suffolks and the Essex are also bred in considerable numbers.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

A large and growing trade is carried on in poultry and eggs with Great Britain and the United States. In the fall of each year Canadian turkeys are eagerly bought up and shipped in a frozen state to the English markets, where they bring good prices. The export trade in eggs is carried on chiefly with New York and other American cities. Some idea of the rapid expansion of this business may be gathered from a comparison of the Trade returns (Table No. X.), which show that in 1871 Ontario exported 2,217,579 dozen of eggs, valued at $259,766, and that the trade had grown year by year till in 1881 there were exported 5,729,847 dozen, valued at $696,554.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK.

During the season of 1882, and after the date on which the returns of live stock were collected by the Bureau, I have ascertained through the courtesy of Dr. McEachren that there arrived at Canadian ports from Great Britain, for Ontario breeders alone, 287 head of cattle of various breeds, 878 sheep, and 19 hogs. During the same period there were imported into Canada from Europe 260 horses, and a large proportion of this number may safely be put down to Ontario. These returns will convey some idea of the extent to which thoroughbred stock is imported from Great Britain to this Province.

The figures giving the totals of thoroughbred cattle are based on the schedules filled in by farmers, giving the numbers in their respective herds. To obtain correct returns on this head is probably as difficult a task as any coming within the scope of the Bureau, from the fact that some farmers, owing to a misconception of what constitutes a pure-bred animal, are apt to return their high grades as thoroughbred. The aim of the Bureau was to ascertain the number of cattle in the Province entitled to Herd Book registry; but it is well known that there are many pure-bred animals in the country that are never registered, and in making returns of these owners may be trusted to make a classification that is in the main correct; they are, at any rate, in the best possible position to know the facts. As corroborative of the figures given in Table No. IV., it may be stated that there have been registered for Ontario farmers in the Canada and British American Herd Books since 1875 not less than 14,000 of Shorthorns alone, and some of the largest breeders in the Province do not register in either of these books. Where no thoroughbreds were returned, no estimate was made to supply a possible defect or error in the report.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

With the exception of three or four counties in the Lake Erie and Georgian Bay districts, where local droughts prevailed, pastures were fresh and rich throughout the season, and live stock was healthy and in fair flesh. At the time of the last returns cattle and hogs intended for fattening were being taken up and given extra attention. The steady drain of cattle for export purposes, which has been going on for years past, has led many farmers to sell themselves short, and in some districts there is a scarcity of matured animals for stall feeding. Hogs were generally reported scarce. A fair surplus of sheep and lambs is held in the inland counties, but in the Lake Erie and St. Lawrence counties drovers buying for the American markets always keep the supply low.

THE ROOT CROPS.

The only root crop that is universally cultivated in the Province is potatoes, of which a sufficient quantity is raised for home use, and some for export. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots are grown pretty generally in some sections, and in others to a limited extent only, their use being confined to the better class of farmers, who know their value as winter feed for stock.

POTATOES, TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, AND CARROTS.

During the first few weeks of root growth potatoes made a fair start, and as soon as the plants came up they were attacked by their old enemy, the bug, which promised to be as troublesome as ever. The weather was very dry throughout the sowing season, and great difficulty was experienced in securing a good braird of turnips and other roots. The fly also did much damage, not only to the young turnip plants, but to mangolds as well ; and from this cause and the dry weather combined many root fields were ploughed up or resown.

As the season advanced the effects of local droughts were felt in many localities ; potatoes, especially the earlier varieties, gave poor promise of a crop, and other roots made very slow progress. But the heavy rains of August improved the prospect rapidly, so far as later root crops were concerned, and with the advent of cool nights and occasional showers, carrots, mangolds and turnips took root and grew vigorously.

With the abundant rains a new danger threatened the potato crop from the appearance of rot, especially on heavy or wet soils ; but with dry weather succeeding the disease was checked and very little injury was sustained.

Under a favourable fall season root crops of all kinds continued to grow rapidly, and when the time came to take them up the yield of turnips, mangolds and later potatoes was such as to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of the husbandman. This was especially the case in all the cattle feeding counties of western Ontario. Turnips were not, perhaps, quite as large as usual, but the crop was more even, and the yield was fully as great.

The potato beetle was everywhere present in large numbers, and the utmost vigilance was required to preserve the crop. Where the application of Paris green was systematically followed the potatoes were saved, but where hand picking was depended upon there was generally heavy loss.

THE USES OF ROOT CROPS.

Turnips are fed to store and fattening cattle and sheep generally ; mangolds are particularly adapted for feeding to milch cows in the spring, and carrots are fed chiefly to horses.

That the area of land devoted to the cultivation of these roots might be very much enlarged with profit, there is little reason to doubt. As a cleaning crop for weedy fields nothing can equal roots, and they afford an excellent opportunity for the application and incorporation into the soil of needed manures without risk of injuring the crops.

The more general use of roots in winter feeding would be of great advantage ; stock would be healthier, and the growth of young animals would not be checked, as is the case when they are suddenly transported from green and succulent pastures to a diet composed wholly of dry food.

It is hoped that, with the increased interest taken in stock raising and dairying, root cultivation will also receive a larger share of the attention which it justly deserves.

In Table II. will be found statistics of the acreage and produce of potatoes, mangolds, carrots and turnips, given by counties, with the totals for the Province, and in Table VIII. the average yield per acre by counties.

HAY AND CLOVER.

Clover fields were severely injured by winter exposure, and by the late frosts which prevailed in nearly all sections of Ontario in the spring of 1882. In several localities the crop on wet clay soils was heaved out to such an extent as to render it worthless for hay or pasture, and many fields were ploughed up in consequence. In some of the lower districts, where the frosts were unusually severe, the young timothy was nipped in the blade after vegetation had commenced, and its growth was seriously retarded. The spring season was very backward; there was little growing weather throughout May, and it was near the close of the month before the meadows got a start. Throughout June they continued to make fair progress; the haying season, too, was much later than usual, and this gave the crop a chance to fill out and attain to greater weight than if farmers had been compelled to cut it at the usual time.

The month of July was very favourable for hay-making, the weather being steady, with a moderate temperature, and the bulk of the crop was saved in good order before the heavy harvest rains came. Clover recovered only partially from the serious injury sustained during winter and spring, and in the most favoured localities the yield did not exceed one ton per acre. Timothy and mixed grasses were very heavy, and no better crop has been gathered in twenty years.

Owing to the extensive heaving of the plants already referred to, the crop of clover seed was much below the average. Very few fields were left for seed, and where the crop was cut and threshed the sample was shrunken and inferior. The second crop for hay was very short from the same cause. Second crop clover was injured to a considerable extent by a blight which appeared in many sections, injuring the leaf and blossom. This blight seemed to prevail most in those districts that had been visited by the apple blight. The crop left for seed was further injured by the clover midge, a comparatively new insect enemy, which works in the blossom and destroys the seed. Timothy, where saved for seed, was a good crop all over the country, and there was a plentiful yield of seed of good quality.

FRUIT CULTURE.

While agriculture in its various branches is making steady progress increased attention is also being paid to fruit-raising, and it is fast becoming an important interest in the Province. In fact the present dimensions of the fruit trade, bringing into the country as it does an annual income of several hundred thousand dollars, entitle it to no mean place alongside our agricultural industries. The climate of Ontario, modified by proximity to the great lakes, is adapted to the cultivation of almost all fruits common to the temperate zone; the utmost diversity of soil and situation afford abundant opportunity for the growth of the different varieties, and there is an unlimited market for all the fruit we can supply. All the hardy fruits can be grown to perfection in any part of the Province, but there are certain districts where the climatic conditions are more favourable to the growth of the less robust varieties. These include, in western Ontario, the Niagara district and the counties westward skirting Lake Erie, a strip of country on the Lake Huron shore, and the Georgian Bay region, centreing around Owen Sound and Meaford; and, in eastern Ontario, the Bay of Quinté district.

APPLES.

The staple fruit of Ontario is the apple, of which large quantities are usually grown in excess of home demands. It is now an undisputed fact that with our short, clear, warm summers, we produce the best apples in the world. As proof of this, our apples rank A1 in the English markets, and are preferred to home-grown fruit in the large centres of consumption. The American apple, and those raised in Europe, are the product of a longer season and slower growth, and the fruit lacks the high colour, crispness and flavour that are found in the Canadian apple. Winter varieties of good keeping qualities are those principally shipped abroad, and several hundred thousand barrels

are annually exported to Great Britain. Each farm, with few exceptions, has an apple orchard, the size varying from three to twenty acres, but in some of the more favoured fruit growing districts the business is carried on much more extensively by individuals or companies, who make it a specialty. Some idea of the rapid expansion of the export trade in fruit may be had from an examination of the Trade Returns, which show that the value of green fruits exported from Ontario and Quebec has steadily increased year by year from $23,634, in 1868-9, to $514,406, in 1880-1. It is impossible from those returns to say how much of this export went from each Province, but it is safe to say that a very large proportion was the produce of Ontario. Apples form the great bulk of the green fruit exported.

For many years past the principal obstruction to apple culture has been the codling moth, an insect that deposits in the young fruit an egg which hatches out into a destructive larva. Apples infested with this pest are known as "wormy," and their value is very much detracted from. Not only is the interior of the apple spoiled by the operations of the worm, but the fruit ripens before it has attained its full size, colour and flavour, and falls to the ground. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the country through the ravages of this worm. A study of the insect's habits, however, has enabled intelligent fruit growers to keep it in check very successfully, and in the leading fruit growing districts it is not now considered so formidable an enemy as when it first appeared. Where there is combined action among apple-growers in destroying infested fruit and trapping the larva as it seeks for a hiding-place in which to change into the chrysalis state, the fruit is tolerably free from attack; but if allowed to escape and multiply, it becomes very destructive. Caterpillars, lice, and borers are more or less troublesome, but their attacks are generally local, and with a little vigilance they may be successfully overcome.

PEARS.

The cultivation of the pear is confined principally to the more favoured fruit districts of the Province. Trees of the improved varieties require more care, are shorter lived, and there is less certainty of profit than from the apple, so that for these reasons the farmer prefers the latter for general cultivation. A few pear trees will be found in almost every orchard or garden, but they do little more than supply the family demand. Professional growers raise considerable quantities of pears of excellent quality and flavour, and a ready home market is found for all that are produced. Owing to the difficulty in growing the pear, and its poor carrying qualities as compared with the apple, it is not likely that it will ever be generally cultivated to any great extent.

Ontario pear-growers, in common with those all over the continent, have for many years suffered heavy losses from pear blight, a disease of which, so far, all attempts to discover either the cause or a remedy have been unsuccessful. Many thousands of trees have been lost from blight; many others survive its attacks, but the recovery is slow and fruit-bearing is seriously impaired. The pear has also a few insect enemies, notably the pear slug, which attacks the leaves, but none of them are very formidable

PLUMS.

Plum cultivation is pretty generally engaged in all over the Province to a moderate extent. The best districts are in Prince Edward County and in the Owen Sound region; the latter is popularly known as the plum garden of Ontario. From this district large quantities of plums are annually shipped to Chicago by water, and they command remunerative prices. The great insect enemy of the plum is the curculio, and constant vigilance has to be exercised to save the crop in districts infested by this pest. Plum trees are also subject to a disease known as "black knot," a woody excrescence which forms on the branches and causes the death of the tree. Indeed the spread of this disease was so rapid a few years ago that the Legislature passed an Act making it obligatory to cut down and burn all trees or branches affected with it. The plum district of Owen Sound has so far enjoyed tolerable immunity from these evils, and good crops have been the rule.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is generally grown to an extent sufficient for household wants. It is the first of the fruit trees to give ripe fruit in the summer; and this fact, added to its unrivalled qualities for culinary purposes, secures for it a ready market. Cherries are imported in considerable quantities during the season from the United States. The common red cherry is the kind most generally grown, and, under the custom which is very often adopted of allowing the tree to shift for itself, it is found to succeed the best. The large improved varieties, however, are gradually coming into cultivation, and the market is being supplied with a better quality of fruit. Cherry growers suffer from the depredations of birds, and from several insect enemies; the black knot, too, sometimes attacks the trees, especially those of the old common variety.

PEACHES.

Peaches are successfully grown within a limited area in the milder parts of Ontario. The supply is not sufficient for home demands, and we import largely from the States. Of late years Canadian peach orchardists, in common with those of the neighbouring States, have suffered heavy loss from the "yellows," a disease which attacks the fruit and impairs its quality.

GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS.

Grape culture succeeds fairly in all parts of Ontario with the hardier varieties, and it is carried on quite extensively in the south-western part of the Province for the sale of the fruit and for the manufacture of wine. Large vineyards are cultivated in the counties of Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Kent and Essex, and few fruit crops yield as certain a return, or give as small a percentage of failures as the grape. It is known that Ontario, geographically, is within the latitude of the vine-growing countries of Europe, and experience is proving that under the ameliorating influence of our great lake system grape-growing can be engaged in profitably on a large scale. This industry is growing steadily, and promises within a few years to attain to considerable importance.

Small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, raspberries and gooseberries, are everywhere grown in abundance for home consumption, and to supply the demand in cities and towns.

THE FRUIT CROP OF 1882.

Generally speaking, the fruit crop of 1882 was a failure. In the spring there was an abundance of bloom, but cold rains, east winds, and local frosts had a blighting effect. In all the western counties apple trees were struck early in the season with a blight which withered the foliage, and in many cases destroyed the tree outright. Wherever it prevailed the apple crop was very poor. Various causes were assigned for this unusual visitation, but the opinion was general that it was only temporary in its character. In the eastern counties the apple crop escaped the blight that proved so destructive in the west, and the yield was up to the average. The codling moth was everywhere more troublesome than usual. Plum and cherry blossoms were generally severely injured by spring frosts, and shipments of plums from the Owen Sound and other plum districts were light in consequence. The curculio, also, injured the plum crop severely in the southern parts of Ontario. Peaches were a light crop, owing chiefly to injury by an ice-storm in winter and by spring frosts during the blooming season. Pears were an average crop, and grapes and small fruits were generally abundant and ripened well. Apples and pears were the only large fruits of which there was a surplus.

By a reference to Table No. V. it will be seen that the total area of orchard and garden in Ontario is 213,846 acres, and of vineyard 2,098 acres. The area devoted to the cultivation of fruit bears, therefore, a proportion to the total cleared acreage of about one in fifty.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

The large yield of fall wheat in 1882 naturally enough induced farmers to sow an increased acreage of the same crop last fall, in the hope of equal good fortune during the present year. The additional area sown is, of course, greater in those counties where last year's yield exceeded the average; in sections where the average only was reached, little, if any, increase is perceptible; while in counties where last year's return fell below that in the rest of the Province, even less than last year's acreage is reported. From the returns to the Bureau it would appear, however, that, taking the Province as a whole, the area is considerably greater than that sown in the fall of 1881.

Certain causes prevented the increase from being larger than it really was. The ground in all but the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, owing to the heavy rains during harvest, and the subsequent baking it received from the hot suns of the end of September and early part of October, was in anything but good condition for ploughing and harrowing, and much more than the usual work and trouble were required to fit it for the reception of the seed. This was especially the case on stubble, pea and barley lands; summer fallows were much more easily worked. In the eastern part of the Province, as has been said, no such difficulty was experienced. But the lateness of the harvest, and the consequently shortened period for preparing the ground and sowing the grain, contributed to keep the area sown within smaller limits.

In Grey and Simcoe, where the average yield per acre exceeded thirty bushels, the increase, as might have been expected, is very decided; so much so that it is to be feared considerable wheat was sown on ground which, owing to indifferent manuring and preparation, was but imperfectly suited to a crop requiring so much care in cultivation.

In the Lake Erie counties, again, where the yield, though good, was below the average for the Province last year, and where a considerable portion of the land is low-lying and heavy, and consequently specially difficult to work, there has been a slight decrease in the acreage sown.

In the East Midland, West Midland, and Lake Ontario counties there has been an increase, while in the Lake Huron and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the breadth of last year's sowing is about the same as that of the year before. The last mentioned group, however, grows but little winter wheat at any time.

The appearance and condition of the new crop, taking all the circumstances into consideration, are on the whole good, though, owing to the lateness at which seeding was begun, the refractory state of the soil at that time, and the want of stimulating rains, the plants at the date of the last returns to the Bureau were neither so strong nor so well advanced as is usual at that time of the year. The crop was also patchy and uneven on wet or improperly drained lands.

Little damage appears to have been done by the Hessian fly, though slight mention is made of the pest from most parts of the Province. The attacks of this insect are not easily observed in the autumn; hence it is difficult to tell how much injury has really been done. Perhaps the fact that the sowing of fall wheat was unusually delayed may prove of benefit in warding off to some extent the ravages of this insect, as the roots of the plant may not in all cases have been sufficiently advanced for the attacks of the larvæ before winter closed in.

The wire-worm and white grub have also been noticed, but it is not likely that their depredations have been more than usually extensive.

MANURES AND ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

The great means upon which the farmers of Ontario depend to maintain and increase the productiveness of their lands is undoubtedly barn-yard manure. Other fertilizers cost money, are in places difficult to get, and sometimes the farmer sees no immediate return when he applies them to the soil; but the manure heap is a necessary feature in every barn-yard, is always at hand, involves no direct or apparent outlay, and a belief in its valuable effects is an article of faith with every farmer.

Increasing care and attention are being paid to the preservation and preparation of farm manure, but there is still room for improvement in this respect. There are many farmers who allow their heaps to be subjected to continual drenching by rain, which carries off the soluble and most valuable of the fertilizing agents, or who do not apply their manure with sufficient reference to the nature and capability of the soil or the kind of crops to be grown.

The principal artificial fertilizers used in the Province are salt, gypsum or land plaster, and mineral phosphates, and are probably employed as to quantity in the order named. An essential element in the use of fertilizers, as in other things, is cost; and as these articles are more or less bulky, and the charges for freight a considerable item in their price, their use varies a good deal with the distance from the place of production.

The wells in the Huron district furnish most of the salt used for fertilizing purposes in Ontario, while gypsum is found on the Grand River from Paris to Cayuga, and phosphates in the eastern sections of the Province.

The reports to the Bureau do not by any means agree with regard to the results obtained from the use of any one of these fertilizers. Some farmers claim, for instance, that they have received no benefit from the application of salt, and say that they have discontinued its use without experiencing any corresponding loss. The weight of evidence adduced, however, is decidedly in favour of salt as a fertilizer. While it is not so clear that its use greatly increases the yield of grain, there can be no doubt that it has the effect of stiffening the straw and brightening the sample, as well as of protecting the crop from rust and producing an earlier ripening season. It is used mainly on fall and spring wheat, barley and roots. Complaints come from some sections of a rise in the price of salt per ton, the consequence of which would seem to be to lessen the use of this fertilizer.

Plaster is applied principally to clover, roots, and also to corn and other cereals. Its effects upon the first mentioned crops are admitted on all hands to be good, and on light loamy soils considerable quantities are used with advantage. In certain localities, however, plaster would appear to be losing some of the popularity it formerly enjoyed.

Mineral phosphate is being used at present, chiefly by way of experiment, and does not seem to be generally regarded as a fertilizer whose merits and value had been thoroughly ascertained. Some of those who have applied it—on fall wheat, spring crops and turnips—speak highly of its effects; others say its use has been rarely satisfactory. Its action doubtless varies with differing soils. Bone superphosphate is also employed, but only to a limited extent.

A favourite and highly beneficial method of renewing worn out lands, or replenishing lean soils, is the ploughing under of green crops.

DRAINAGE OF FARM LANDS.

There is little necessity in this Report to enlarge upon the many advantages connected with a system of thorough drainage. At this time of day no argument is required to convince the farmers of Ontario that if they wish to be able to sow early and reap early, if they wish to render the soil of their farms more easily worked, if they wish to improve the yield and quality of their grain, and lessen the chances of injury by spring frosts and rain; if, in short, they wish to place the result of their labours as far as possible beyond peradventure, and ensure a good crop as far as such a thing can be ensured, they must make the drainage of their farms an object of the first importance.

It is a question whether lands of all sorts may not be improved by draining; but, at any rate, there is no doubt whatever that the only way to render a wet, low-lying or swampy piece of ground of any practical value to its owner, or to increase the productiveness of those lands which have a stiff, dense, water-retaining subsoil, is to rid them of their superfluous moisture.

Much has been done throughout the Province in the way of draining of late years; more, much more, remains to be done. Many farmers have found their time and energies fully absorbed in the preliminary work of clearing their lands and erecting the necessary buildings, and others have been deterred by want of means. Both these obstacles, however, are now being rapidly overcome, and with the universal recognition of the benefits

to be derived from draining it may be expected that the area of land thus improved will year by year steadily increase.

An experienced farmer in Lambton county puts the case in a nutshell when he says, "While crops on drained land may suffer, those on undrained lands perish. Farmers are coming to the conclusion that without proper drainage farming is a lottery, with ten chances to one against them."

The character of the past year was such as to bring out in marked relief the difference between the results on drained and undrained lands. When the season opened it was found that on wet and undrained lands fall wheat and clover had been badly "winter-killed," while on high lying and well drained soils the loss from this cause was scarcely appreciable. In like manner, while the unusually prevalent frosts in spring inflicted great damage upon these crops on wet lands, where the plants were protected by a good system of drainage little or no injury was done. Again, seeding operations generally were retarded by early rains, but the delay was considerably greater upon wet than upon drained lands. As a result of late seeding upon heavy, damp, undrained soils, not a little spring wheat, especially in the eastern part of the Province, was stricken with rust and rendered useless. June frosts in the West Midland counties likewise did serious damage to the pea and barley crops, where want of drainage permitted the moisture to remain. In fact, if any lesson is to be drawn from last year's operations, it is that it will abundantly pay the farmer to thoroughly drain his land wherever it is in need of drainage.

The November reports to the Bureau showed that in some localities the lesson had been already taken to heart, and farmers were busy laying as many yards of drain as time and means would permit. Surface drainage is of course better than none; but it is not so effective, and in the end is more expensive than under drainage. For the latter the principal material used is tile, which is growing in favour. In ordinary lands two-inch tiles do very well, though the size may be increased to three and four inches with advantage where there is more than the usual amount of water.

There would appear to be a scarcity of tiles in various parts of the Province, and some farmers complain that they have been obliged from this cause to defer drainage operations which they would otherwise have undertaken. As far as known there are in the Province 107 tile yards, and returns received from 36 of these show that there was manufactured last year about five and a half millions of tile, or sufficient to construct more than one thousand miles of drain works. Other materials used are stone and wood, the latter usually in the form of 2x4 inch scantling, with pine or hemlock boards for top and bottom.

FALL PLOUGHING.

The work of ploughing and preparing the land for the spring was delayed a good deal in consequence of the general lateness of the season, and the pressure of fall seeding. It was still further delayed by the unfavourable condition of the soil, lack of rain having allowed the ground to become quite dry and hard. Reports from all parts of the country were unanimous in saying that it was impossible to plough stubble land except in favoured situations, and that fall ploughing had never been so backward. The latter part of the season, however, was more favourable; rain came in abundance, and farmers prosecuted their work with vigour. In this they were aided very much by an unusually long season of fine, open weather; yet in many sections the labour of the ploughman was ended for the year only by the setting in of winter.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUES.

The acreages of land occupied and cleared have been obtained partly from farmers themselves and partly from the returns made by assessors. The values are those given by farmers, though owing to omissions they have necessarily been supplemented to a small extent by estimates based on average values in the respective localities.

As will be seen by Table No. VI. the total number of farms returned for the Province is 201,898; the number of acres occupied, 19,622,429; the number of acres cleared,

10,218,631. This gives an average number of acres per farm of 97.2, and of acres cleared per farm of 50.5.

Table No. XI. gives the number of farms, the acres occupied, and the acres cleared, as shown by the census returns of 1851, 1861 and 1871 respectively. The number of farms in Ontario in the last of these years was 172,258; the number of acres occupied, 16,161,676; and the number of acres cleared, 8,833,626. The increase in the number of farms during the last eleven years has therefore been 17.2 per cent.; in the number of acres occupied, 21.5 per cent.; and in the number of acres cleared, 16.5 per cent.

The average number of acres per farm in 1871 was 93.8, showing that there has been a slight increase in the acreage of farms during the eleven years. The number of acres cleared per farm was 50.5, or slightly less than the average for the past year.

According to Table No. VI. the total value of farm land in the Province in 1882 was $632,342,500; of buildings, $132,712,575; of implements, $37,029,815; of live stock, $80,540,720; being a total, $882,625,610.

These figures show the average value of farm land per hundred acres to be $3,222; of buildings, $676; of implements, $188; of live stock, $410; or an average value per hundred acres, inclusive of buildings, implements and live stock, of about $4,500.

RENT AND WAGES.

The statistics of rent and wages were supplied by the correspondents of the Bureau, and from these the averages for counties, shown in Table No. VII., were compiled.

Correspondents generally complained of the scarcity of labour during the harvest season; and owing to the heavy crop and the unfavourable weather, especially in the western counties where harvesting operations were unusually protracted, wages for farm hands were very high. Three dollars per day was paid in some districts during the wheat harvest.

From this table it would appear that the highest average rate of rent per acre, $4.25, is paid in the county of Durham; the lowest, $1.40, in Renfrew. The highest average rate of wages paid to farm hands, per year, with board, $235, was paid in the county of Glengarry; the lowest, $110, in Algoma. The highest average without board, $380, was paid in Ontario; the lowest, $200, in Prince Edward. The highest average rate per month, with board, $20, was paid in Perth, Stormont, Glengarry, Peterborough, Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound; the lowest, $14, in Prince Edward. The highest average rate per month without board, $30, was paid in Peel, Ontario, Algoma and Muskoka; the lowest, $20, in Oxford, Durham and Prince Edward. The highest average rate per day with board, $1.50, was paid in Algoma; the lowest, 77 cents, in Dundas. The highest average rate per day without board, $1.60, was paid in Ontario; the lowest, $1, in Northumberland, Dundas and Peterborough. The highest average rate paid to domestics per week, with board, $1.90, was paid in Lennox and Addington; the lowest, $1.25, in Welland and Russell.

MAPLE SUGAR.

By comparing the column "Maple Sugar" in Table V. with the corresponding column in Table XI., it will be seen that the manufacture of that article, which had nearly doubled in the decade between 1851 and 1861, had slightly fallen off in the next ten years; while for the eleven years just closed the total annual product fell to the extent of about one million and a quarter pounds. The quantity manufactured in the Province in 1871 was 6,247,442 pounds, and in 1882, 5,073,610 pounds. This reduction is less than might be expected, when we take into account the rapid denudation of our maple forests in ordinary clearing, as well as for purposes of fuel, the cheapening of the common grades of cane sugar within the last quarter of a century, and the increasing wealth of our farmers, which makes them less and less inclined to resort to the formerly important economy of the sugar bush.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

In Table No. X. are given the chief exports of agricultural products and animals and their products, by quantities and values, from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for the eleven years ending 30th June, 1881, as furnished by the Trade Returns to the Dominion Parliament.

It will be noticed that a large proportion of the total exports is credited to Quebec. This is because the bulk of shipments of Ontario produce is made at Montreal, and credited to that port.

An approximation to the true apportionment for each Province may be obtained by comparing the produce of 1870-1, as given by the census, with the exports for the same year. In this way we readily get the amount consumed at home, and the amount available for export. Take wheat and butter, two of the principal articles of export and home consumption.

	Wheat—(Flour included.)		Butter.	
	Produced.	Exported.	Produced.	Exported.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.
Ontario	14,233,289	708,413	37,623,643	2,366,957
Quebec	2,058,076	2,367,242	24,289,127	12,329,584
Totals	16,291,365	3,075,655	61,912,770	14,696,541

The average consumption of wheat in both Provinces in 1870-1, for bread and seed grain, was according to this statement 4.70 bushels per head of population, which is a fraction less than the estimate for England. This would give for home consumption in Ontario 7,615,000 bushels, and in Quebec 5,600,000 bushels, leaving the latter with a deficit of 3,542,000 bushels, and the former with a surplus of 6,618,000 bushels. Ontario, therefore, besides supplying the deficiency in Quebec, should be credited with the full amount of the wheat and flour exports of the year.

By the same process it may be shown that a correct apportionment of butter exports for 1870-1 would give to Ontario 10,400,000 lbs. instead of 2,366,957, and to Quebec 4,300,000 lbs. instead of 12,329,584.

A fair estimate would give to Ontario at least 75 per cent. of the total exports.

The percentage of agricultural exports from the two Provinces to Great Britain has increased almost steadily since 1871. The rate for each year is as follows :

In 1871, 42 per cent. of the whole ; 1872, 45.5 ; 1873, 51.4 ; 1874, 53.6 ; 1875, 52.6 ; 1876, 48.1 ; 1877, 52.4 ; 1878, 60.5 ; 1879, 59.5, in 1880, 61, and in 1881, 59.3 per cent.

Up to 1876 fully 80 per cent. of the exports credited to Ontario were shipped to the United States. Since that year the returns show a considerable increase in the shipments to Great Britain.

THE DAIRY.

The dairying industry, in so far as it relates to the manufacture and export of cheese, is a large and thriving interest, and is extending its operations year by year.

CHEESE.

Cheese factories were first established in the Province about sixteen years ago, prior to which time the supply of home manufactured cheese was not sufficient for local wants, and large quantities were annually imported. During the past year nearly five hundred factories were in operation in the Province, and for several years past the annual export of cheese has been very large.

Various methods of conducting factories are employed. In some cases they are run on the coöperative plan, in which the farmers of a neighbourhood join and share in the

proceeds above expenses, in proportion to the quantity of milk they have contributed; in others the factory is conducted by an individual or a company, and the milk is paid for in cash.

Canadian cheese is held in high esteem in the English market, and commands the top price. At International Exhibitions, too, our cheese manufacturers have always come off with their full share of honours received in competition with the world.

The interests of the dairying industry are carefully fostered and looked after by two incorporated Dairymen's Associations, in the eastern and western sections of the Province respectively, and regular cheese markets are established at various points in the dairying districts in both sections.

The statistics of cheese products for 1882 are given in Table No. XII. The number of factories and the addresses of managers were obtained from the reeves and deputy-reeves of townships, in response to circulars sent to them asking for that information. The total number of factories so reported to the Bureau was 471, and schedules were sent to each to be filled up with a statement of the produce of the year.

Returns have been received from 306 factories of the quantity of milk used and the quantity and value of cheese made; and, of these, 266 have given in addition the number of their patrons, and the number of cows whose milk was supplied. The latter show totals and results as follows:

Quantity of Milk used (266 Factories)	lbs. 233,105,965
Quantity of Cheese made	" 22,372,566
Value of Cheese made	$2,201,712
No. of Patrons of Factories	13,349
No. of Cows whose milk was supplied	85,226
Average return for each Patron	$164.93
Average value of Cheese per Cow	$25.83

The total quantity of milk used in the 306 factories was 265,813,755 lbs., and the total cheese product was 25,562,431 lbs., or an average of 10.6 lbs. of milk to one pound of cheese. The value of the cheese product was $2,767,085, or 10.8 cents per lb. With such a high average for the whole season, it is not surprising to find that only a very small supply remains in first hands.

An examination of the returns by Counties shows that there are two districts of nearly equal area, situated in the eastern and western sections of the Province, in which the great bulk of our cheese is produced. The western section comprises the counties of Elgin, Lambton, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford and Perth; while the eastern comprises Northumberland, Lennox and Addington, Leeds and Grenville, Hastings, Stormont and Glengarry.

These twelve counties give a return of 19,521,487 lbs., or rather more than three-fourths of the entire product of the Province. In the six counties of the western group the quantity of milk used was 104,093,609 lbs., of which the cheese product was 9,636,636 lbs., or an average of 10.80 lbs. of milk for a pound of cheese. The quantity of milk used in the six counties of the eastern group was 99,495,994 lbs., yielding a product of 9,884,851 lbs., being an average of 10.06 lbs. of milk for a pound of cheese—or three-quarters of a pound less than in the western district. This difference, though apparently trifling, is large when considered with regard to aggregate results. Assuming the cheese-producing quality of milk in the western counties to equal that of the eastern counties, it would give on last year's make an increased product of 355 tons.

But considered from another point of view the comparison is not so favourable to the eastern counties. Taking the factories for which complete returns have been received, the number of cows, quantity of milk, and quantity and value of cheese are found to be as follows for each district:

WESTERN.	Cows.	Milk.	Cheese.	Value.
		lbs.	lbs.	$
Elgin	3,315	9,686,148	937,156	100,980
Lambton	1,949	4,942,997	479,808	51,524
Huron	3,697	9,568,228	932,774	103,477
Middlesex	6,635	21,070,043	2,032,125	223,837
Oxford	6,065	19,313,390	1,885,217	204,659
Perth	5,472	20,453,182	1,529,981	170,504
Totals	27,133	85,033,988	7,797,061	854,981
EASTERN.				
Northumberland	4,036	11,851,844	1,174,034	128,027
Lennox and Addington	3,425	7,767,209	749,894	82,144
Leeds and Grenville	7,229	17,552,253	1,642,554	178,249
Hastings	8,552	23,118,197	2,352,132	256,142
Stormont	4,205	7,920,599	803,170	69,059
Glengarry	11,000	26,000,000	2,600,000	300,000
Totals	38,447	94,210,102	9,321,784	1,013,621

The standard yield of milk per cow is 3,000 lbs.; but the average in the western counties last year was 3,134 lbs. per cow, while in the eastern counties it was only 2,450 lbs. Compared again by the value of cheese product, the average of western cows is found to be $31.51, and of eastern cows only $26.36.

How these differences are produced is a question worthy of enquiry by dairymen. Account must be taken of various elements, such as condition of soil, supply of water, breeds of cattle, length of seasons, etc. It will probably be found that the higher cheese-producing quality of eastern milk is mainly due to the large infusion of Ayrshire blood in the dairy stock, as well as to rich limestone pastures and an abundant supply of pure water; while the higher averages of milk supply and values in the western districts may be results of a longer operating season. But additional data are required before a satisfactory explanation can be given.

BUTTER.

It is a matter of regret that a like encouraging report cannot be given of the butter trade. So far, very few attempts have been made to establish creameries for the manufacture of butter on a system that will ensure uniform excellence of quality. In a few districts a beginning has been made in this direction within the last year or two, and creameries to the number of sixteen, of varying capacity, have been in operation during the season of 1882. Reports from six of these show that they manufactured during the season 135,092 lbs. of butter, valued at $30,304.46. In two factories 24,822 inches of cream produced 23,411 lbs. of butter, and in two others 1,753,241 lbs. of milk produced 64,807 lbs. of butter. The remaining two made both butter and cheese—the latter to the extent of 146,436 lbs., which was sold for $10,925.

Various systems of collecting the milk and of dealing with patrons are followed. Several are conducted on the coöperative plan; in others the milk, or cream, is paid for in cash or is manufactured into butter at so much per pound, the patron receiving back the entire product.

With the exception of these few instances the butter of the country is made in small lots by individual farmers, each as a general rule employing the milk of from two to a dozen cows, and it is sold to the country store-keeper or local butter dealer, who makes it over and re-packs it for shipment. There is no general system of inspection; much of the butter, owing to lack of care and proper appliances, is inferior in quality, and it is impossible for the shipper, out of such a great variety of sorts, to establish anything like a uniform brand that will command respect in the English market.

The only exceptions to this rule worthy of note are found in eastern Ontario, where more attention has been paid to improving the quality of butter and the style of putting it up for the market. In the vicinity of Brockville and other places where dairying is carried on extensively, dealers are able to secure their butter in large lots from individual

makers, and a system of careful inspection and grading has been established with good results.

Ontario undoubtedly has all the natural advantages requisite to enable her to produce the best quality of butter, as she does of cheese, and it only requires a more general adoption of improved methods of manufacture and packing to secure for it the same respect when shipped abroad.

MANUFACTURES.

In aiming to collect statistics of the manufacturing interests of the Province, it was deemed advisable to limit the work to what may be termed the factory industries. The addresses of manufacturers were procured from Bradstreet's Report, and early in December a circular was issued explaining the objects of the Bureau, and the method upon which it was proposed to tabulate the returns. The form of schedule adopted was similar to the one used in taking the Dominion census, saving that it asked only for the total number of employés instead of a classification by sexes and ages.

The returns, as far as made, were carefully filled; only a few required to be sent back for addition or correction. But the number was not so satisfactory, for, out of a total of 5,838 establishments to which circulars were addressed, less than a sixth have made responses. With such a small proportion of the whole, it would obviously be unsafe to make estimates of aggregate capital, wages, or products for the whole Province.

It is doubtless true, also, that many small establishments in the several classes of factory industries have been missed—such, especially, as are located in hamlets, or in the rural districts. At any rate the numbers in a majority of classes are less than they were in 1871, as shown by the census for that year; and the presumption is that they have not diminished, but increased.

But fragmentary as are the statistics of manufacturing industries furnished to the Bureau, they afford evidence of great progress having been made during the past twelve years. In the following statement a few of the principal industries are selected for comparison—those for 1871 being taken from the complete returns of the census for that year, and those for 1882 from Table No. XIV. of this report.

INDUSTRIES.	1882.				1871.			
	No. of Industri's.	Hands.	Wages.	Product.	No. of Industri's.	Hands.	Wages.	Product.
			$	$			$	$
Agricultural Implement Works ..	44	2,397	954,586	3,833,018	173	2,143	745,693	2,291,989
Brick and Tile Yards	39	425	105,177	239,110	309	1,939	229,842	577,904
Breweries and Malting Houses...	16	192	79,510	526,475	105	536	174,708	1,198,918
Cabinet and Furniture Factories .	38	1,045	378,682	974,932	536	2,769	799,695	2,306,076
Carriage and Waggon Shops	96	672	214,402	627,238	1421	4,780	1,259,799	3,078,841
Cotton Factories	3	1,139	256,960	683,400	5	495	87,400	492,200
Edge Tool Works	3	171	76,900	203,000	22	223	82,871	204,405
Engine and Boiler Works	11	496	216,700	570,000	17	687	257,638	945,150
Flour and Grist Mills	76	477	182,271	4,994,461	951	2,759	833,959	27,115,796
Foundries and Machine Works...	27	1,150	476,100	1,439,425	258	4,686	1,587,018	4,631,850
Hosiery Factories	13	801	196,850	792,400	10	244	39,113	198,642
Musical Instrument Factories. ..	3	270	130,000	380,500	26	387	165,539	496,012
Paper and Pulp Mills	4	168	58,000	284,000	12	344	99,270	487,500
Salt Works	6	100	30,000	108,000	16	175	60,990	119,999
Sash, Door, and Blind Factories..	30	440	163,753	586,900	156	1,548	485,069	1,546,898
Saw Mills	72	3,466	1,155,373	3,160,705	1837	13,851	2,675,390	12,733,741
Tanneries	34	269	100,116	675,950	426	1,584	449,043	3,420,218
Woolen Factories	34	2,000	491,436	2,445,060	233	3,696	761,934	4,589,119
Totals	549	15,678	5,266,816	22,524,574	6513	42,846	10,794,971	66,435,258

This statement requires no analysis. It is manifest that there has been a large increase of manufactured product, as well as of hands employed and wages paid. The forty-four agricultural implement works giving returns for 1882, for example, make a better exhibit than the 173 giving returns for 1871. Another noticeable fact is that the average production of manufactures per hand employed is, in almost every class of industry, larger in 1882 than in 1871—a result, doubtless, of the more general use of improved machinery. The cotton and lumber industries are the only apparent exceptions, but in the case of the former the low average of 1882 is explained by the circumstance that one of the factories was in operation for less than a third of the year. It will also be noticed that there has been a general rise in the average of wages paid for labour.

Table No. XIII. gives the statistics of manufactures by counties, and Table No. XIV by industries. The totals of capital, hands, wages, raw material and product are the same in each, the only difference being in the classification. Table XIV., however, gives in addition the average of yearly wages for each industry, the per centage of raw material in the manufactured article, the value of the net product (being the value of finished article less raw material), and the average annual value of net product per hand employed. Under the two heads last named are included, besides the cost of labour, such items as rent, insurance, commission, taxes, fuel, cost of management, and the profits of the manufacturer. A study of this table will make clear the fact that the importance of an industry is not measured by the value of the product. Take flour and grist mills as an instance; the gross product is very large, but 88 per cent. of it is raw material.

The industries classed under the head of *Miscellaneous* are largely composed of the specified ones, but as the returns for them were made in bulk form they could not be separated. A manufacturer having a saw mill and a planing mill, or a flouring mill and tannery, for example, would fill out his schedule with the totals for both, and as its contents could not be tabulated with either they were placed under the general head. Some of the largest returns received were of necessity entered in this way. In other cases only one establishment of a kind reported, and these were placed in the miscellaneous class also.

The returns of agricultural implement works, to which reference has already been made, give a good indication of the progress of the Province agriculturally, even had we no other evidence of it. The total number of these establishments, as appears by the table, is 122, but there is a large number of foundries, doing a mixed business, which might properly be included in the same class. An idea of the extent to which improved implements of husbandry are used by the farmers of the Province may be obtained from figures given in a few of the complete returns. In fifteen establishments 8,786 single reapers were made last year; in sixteen, 6,979 single mowers; in four, 42 combined reapers and mowers; in three, 800 self-binding harvesters; in five, 2,880 seed drills; in six, 8,140 sulky rakes; in one, 120 threshing machines, and in four, 8,00 ploughs. The total number of those implements made for last year's market must consequently be large.

As affording some useful data for making an estimate of the extent of manufactur in the Province, it may be stated that of the 919 establishments making returns, t employ over 300 hands each; eleven employ 200 to 300; twelve employ 150 to 20 twenty-one employ 100 to 150; fourteen employ 75 to 100; thirty-three employ 50 to 7 seventy-six employ 25 to 50; and seven hundred and forty-two employ less than 25.

It is not necessary to enlarge on the importance and value to the Province of f returns of its varied industries; no other information is so likely to attract to us a good share of the capital and labour awaiting opportunities for employment in the ov crowded countries of Europe.

WHEAT AVERAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the following table is given the average yield of wheat per acre in Great Brit and Ireland for the 27 years 1852–79, as calculated by J. B. Lawes and J. H. Gilbe The produce of the permanent experimental wheatfield at Rothampstead is taken as basis, and its averages are corrected by such data as the total area under crop in

United Kingdom, the quantity returned to the land as seed, the consumption per head of the population, and the imports. The low averages of recent years are a result of the bad seasons.

Years.	Average yield per acre.	Years.	Average yield per acre.	Years.	Average yield per acre.
	Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
1852–3	22⅞	1861–2	25¼	1870–1	30
1853–4	20⅛	1862–3	29¼	1871–2	24
1854–5	34⅜	1863–4	38⅜	1872–3	24
1855–6	27⅜	1864–5	35½	1873–4	22½
1856–7	27	1865–6	30⅝	1874–5	29¼
1857–8	33⅛	1866–7	25⅜	1875–6	22⅞
1858–9	31½	1867–8	21	1876–7	25
1859–60	26⅛	1868–9	34	1877–8	26½
1860–1	22⅛	1869–70	27	1878–9	30

The average annual yield per acre for the 27 years is 27⅝ bushels, of 61 lbs. per bushel. Reduced to the standard of 60 lbs., the average would be 28 1/12 bushels per acre. The yield per acre for 1878–79, reduced to the standard, would be 30½ bushels, and that of 1863–64 (the highest of the period), 39⅜ bushels.

THE WEATHER.

Recognizing the importance to the farmer of a systematic and careful record of temperature, sunshine, rainfall and other meteorological conditions upon which so largely depends the success or failure of his peculiar industry, the Bureau shortly after its practical organization made arrangements with the Meteorological Service for the publication of its weather Reports.

The variation of temperature and sunshine is so slight over comparatively large areas that the results obtained from a few observatory stations carefully distributed throughout the Province suffice for the purposes of the Bureau. The rainfall, however, is so unevenly distributed, and local showers are so frequent at certain seasons of the year, that, in order to give the results of observations a general practical value, reports should be made from a large number of stations. With this view, and with the co-operation of the Bureau, the number of rain gauges in the Province was nearly doubled; so that there are now upwards of one hundred observers contributing to this department of the work. The records of their observations have been published in the several special reports of the Bureau in detail.

Up to midsummer of the past year there were only two sunshine register stations in the Province, one at Toronto and the other at Woodstock. An officer of the Meteorological Service was commissioned by the Government to procure eight new instruments in Great Britain. These have been set up at suitable points throughout the Province, and during the present year will be utilized to render still more valuable this particular feature of the weather reports.

The results of observations of temperature, rain and snow-fall and sunshine are given in Tables XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII. and XIX. The following is a summary for each month :

JANUARY.

The mean temperature of the month was nearly normal at Toronto, but in western Ontario it was slightly in excess, being as much as two degrees above the normal at Port Stanley and Port Dover on Lake Erie. In the northern portions of the Province the temperature was two degrees below the normal. The minimum temperature—all below zero—registered during the month at various points in the Province was as follows : Toronto, 17.4 ; Hamilton, 11.3 ; Guelph, 22.; Owen Sound, 24.; Orillia, 35.; Strathroy, 20.6 ; Stratford, 31.; Cornwall, 29.3 ; Gravenhurst, 35.; Lindsay, 35.6 ; Pembroke, 40.7 ; Rockliffe, 43.4 ; Huntsville, 47.4.

The rainfall was slightly above the average. The distribution was as follows: In the west and southwest district it was 1.44 inches, or 0.23 below; in the north and north-west district it was 1.08 inches, or 0.38 inches above; in the central district it was 1.22 inches, or 0.06 inches above, and in the north-east and east district it was 0.96 inches, or 0.12 inches above. The snowfall for the same districts respectively was as follows: 9.5 inches or 7.2 inches below the average; 20.4 inches, or 5.2 inches below the average; 7.8 inches, or 7.6 inches below the average; 20.7 inches, or 1.3 inches above the average.

FEBRUARY.

The principal feature of the month in Ontario was its unusual mildness, the temperature in some places exceeding the average by as much as 10°. The minimum temperature (below zero) recorded at various points in the Province was as follows: Parry Sound, 9; Lindsay, 1; Cornwall, 7; Pembroke, 13; Gravenhurst, 7; Owen Sound, 2.

The rainfall for the month was above the average. In the south and south-west district it was 1.66 inches, or 0.69 inches above the average. In the west and north-west district it was 0.69 inches, or 0.31 inches above the average. In the central district it was 1.18 inches, or 0.58 inches above the average, and in the east and north-east district it was 0.95 inches, or 0.37 inches above the average. The snowfall fell far short of the average of February. In the south and south-west district it was 4.3 inches, or 6.2 inches below the average. In the west and north-west district, 11.7 inches, or 2.8 inches below the average. In the central district it was 5.4 inches, or 6.5 below the average, and in the east and north-east district it was 10.6 inches, or 5.2 inches below the average.

MARCH.

The mean temperature of the month was above the average in western and southern Ontario, and below the average in the north-eastern part of the Province.

The rainfall was above the average. In the south and south-west district it was 2.74 inches, or 0.82 inches above the average. In the west and north-west district it was 1.96 inches, or 0.90 inches above the average. In the central district it was 1.58 inches, or 0.15 inches above the average, and in the east and north-east district it was 1.23 inches, or 0.24 inches above the average. The snowfall for the same districts respectively was as follows: 13.1 inches, or 4.7 inches below the average; 16.4 inches, or 5.5 below the average; 4.6 inches, or 18.5 inches below the average; 12.6 inches, or 8.3 inches below the average.

APRIL.

The month of April was colder than the average in Ontario. It opened fine and spring like, with rains and thunder storms in some localities, but about the 9th a rapid change occurred. The temperature fell considerably below the average, and there were high squally winds, mostly from the north and north-west, with snow. A slight improvement occurred from the 16th to the 19th, but another sudden change took place on the 20th, and the weather from that day to the end of the month continued cold, with keen blustering winds and sharp frosts. The fall of rain and snow was considerably below the average, the defect in the several districts being as follows: South and south-west district, 0.5 inches; west and north-west district, 0.16 inches; in the central district 1.14 inches, and in the east and north-east district 0.57 inches.

MAY.

The month of May was considerably colder than usual in Ontario, the defect varying from 4° to as much as 7° in some localities, and only on five days did the temperature exceed the average of these particular days. The month opened with a continuation of the weather experienced in the end of April,—cold, blustery winds prevailing, with snow pretty general on the 1st and 2nd. The weather continued cold and unseasonable during the first week, vegetation scarcely advancing. On the 8th a warm rain fell, and the

following day was remarked in many localities as the first spring day of the season. This was followed, however, by a rapid change on the 10th, the winds becoming more northerly and easterly, and blowing with great violence, accompanied by heavy rains. It gradually cleared by the 13th and became more agreeable, the nights still continuing cold, with an almost regular succession of frosts, while little or no rain fell. Severe frost occurred on the night of the 23rd and the morning of the 24th, ice forming in many places. After this the weather became more seasonable, the month ending warm and pleasant. Under date of the 27th it is noted from Ottawa that there were very few signs of vegetation some miles north of the city, and that in the woods frost was still in the ground.

The fall of rain in general exceeded the usual amount for May, the quantities in the several districts varying considerably. In the west and south-west district more than double the average quantity fell, while in the north and north-west, on the contrary, the weather was generally dry as well as cold.

In the western part of Ontario trees began to bud on the 7th, chestnuts were in leaf on the 10th, plum trees in blossom on the 20th, and apple trees on the 22nd. Swallows were not seen in some places till the 13th, orioles on the 16th, cardinals on the 9th, whip-poor-wills on the 26th.

JUNE.

The temperature of the month of June was generally below the average in Ontario, frosts having occurred in several localities in the second week, and in some places as late as the 20th, but without much damage to vegetation having been recorded. Thunder storms were numerous, accompanied by heavy rains and occasionally hail, and although the days were bright and warm they were generally followed by cool, chilly nights, retarding vegetation. In the north-eastern part of the Province cherry trees were noted in blossom on the 9th, the first wild strawberries were ripe on the 14th, white clover and red alsike were in blossom on the 18th, and peas on the 28th.

JULY.

The month of July was colder than the average. The defect varied from 1° to 3° in some localities, eighteen days being below their particular averages and thirteen above, with moderate winds, mostly from the south-west and west to north-west. The temperature in many cases during the beginning of the month was low enough to justify "a fire in the sitting-room during the evenings." About the 22nd a considerable change took place, and by the 26th the greatest heat of the month occurred generally in Ontario, accompanied in many localities by severe thunder storms, hail and heavy rain. This did not seem, however, to have impeded farm operations to any extent. One observer in Middlesex (Mr. Anderson) reported that "this is the best hay and harvest time we have ever seen."

The rainfall was considerably under the average, the amounts varying much in localities not far apart. The deficiencies for the several districts are as follows: Western and south-western district, 2.06 inches; for the north-western and northern district, 1.15 inches; for the central district, 1.71 inches; and for the north-eastern and eastern district, 0.41 inches. The heaviest rainfall, so far as heard from, was at Pembroke, where 6.86 inches is recorded; of this amount 2.79 inches fell during a thunder storm on the 27th and 28th. The lightest rainfall occurred at Georgina, in North York, where only 0.25 inches is recorded.

AUGUST.

The month of August was warmer than the average, although it was about 1° 5′ colder than August, 1881. The month commenced fine and warm, the temperature in many places reaching as high as 93° in the shade. About the 6th this was accompanied by frequent heavy rains and high winds, causing injury to the growing crops and sprouting those that were cut. The following week was cool and bright, although light rains were frequent. About the 14th the weather became warmer for a few days; but by the 17th

another change occurred, the temperature falling rapidly, with keen, cool nights, frost being recorded in some places on the 19th. The latter part of the month was warm and pleasant, although some heavy rains fell in many localities about the 21st and 23rd. The last week of the month was seasonably dry and fine.

Thunder storms were frequent, and in some cases were accompanied by hail of large size; fogs, also, were frequent morning and evening.

The rainfall was considerably above the average. In the west and south-west district it was 1.48 inches above the average; in the north-west and north district it was 0.55 inches above; in the central district it was 1.75 inches above, and in the north-east and east it was 0.82 inches above. The heaviest monthly rainfalls, so far as received, were at Maidstone, where 6.28 inches fell; at Sarnia, 5.19 inches; at Birnam, 7.18 inches, and at Newmarket, 5.13 inches. The smallest monthly rainfall appears to have been at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, where only 1.24 inches is recorded to have fallen.

SEPTEMBER.

The month of September was fine and warm, being about 3° above the average, and continuing dry up to the third week, when heavy thunder storms and rains were general in Ontario. The temperature reached its maximum for the month about the 18th, when it was only a little inferior to the maximum of the year (about 90° on the 26th July).

The rain was considerably below the average quantity for September except in the north-east and eastern district, where it was slightly in excess. In the south and south-west district it was 1.09, in the north-west and northern district 1.06, and in the central district 0.98 inches below the average. The heaviest rainfalls are recorded in northern Ontario: at Pembroke, 6.45; at Huntsville, 5.35; and at Beatrice, 5.39 inches fell. The lightest fall was in the extreme west, Sarnia only recording .48 inches.

Hoar frost was recorded in many localities about the 23rd and 24th. Several storms of wind occurred, the one on the 14th being very general and inflicting considerable damage to crops, fences, and buildings.

OCTOBER.

October was considerably warmer than the average, the difference in excess amounting to as much as 6°. It was the second warmest October recorded in forty years, the first and third weeks being very dry and warm.

Some light rain fell about the 13th and towards the end of the month. In the south and south-west district the rainfall was 0.80; in the north-west and northern district, 1.39; in the central district, 0.85; and in the east and north-east district, 1.52 inches below the average.

The heaviest monthly rainfall was recorded at Parry Sound, where 2.95 inches fell, and the lightest at Brechin, where only 0.71 is recorded. Thunder storms were general about the 9th, 29th and 31st.

Some light snow fell about the 10th in eastern Ontario, but the month may be described as singularly fine.

NOVEMBER.

The month of November, though differing little from the average temperature of previous Novembers, was marked with some rapid changes. Up to the 5th cold north and east winds prevailed. On the 6th the winds became more southerly and westerly, and the temperature increased, remaining warm and pleasant. On the 11th the thermometer ranged at some hours as high as 20° above the average. On the 13th a change took place; temperature fell steadily and continued (with some short intermissions) low throughout, the minimum of the month occurring about the 28th. The atmospheric pressure was considerably above the average for the month. The amount of the cloudless sky was slightly above the average.

In the south and south-west district the rainfall was 0.92; in the north-west and northern district 0.44; in the central district 0.36, and in the north-east and eastern district 0.50 inches below the average for this month. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours occurred at Pembroke, on the 12th, where 1.14 inches fell.

The snowfall was slightly in excess, as shown in the same divisions for the rain; the difference was 1.7 inches, 4.5 inches, 2.7 inches, and 3.7 inches.

Auroras were numerous and brilliant, especially one on the 17th, which was seen over the whole continent.

DECEMBER.

The temperature for this month differed little from the average. The cold weather of the end of November continued for a few days, the maximum occurring on the 4th. A rapid change took place on the 6th, the temperature falling rapidly and continuing cold up to the 18th. The latter part of the month was fine and warm, with falls of snow occasionally, and some light rains about the 21st and 22nd.

The rainfall was far below the average, the deficiency for Ontario amounting to 1.17 inches. The snowfall, however, was 8 inches above the average. At some stations it fell to a great depth. At Zurich 81 inches are reported; at Penetanguishene, 59 inches; at Orillia, 53 inches; at Durham, 61 inches, and at Egmondville, 64 inches. The heaviest snowfall in 24 hours is recorded at Zurich, where 29 inches is reported to have fallen on the 16th.

The amount of clouded sky was excessive throughout Ontario during this month.

POPULATION RETURNS.

Table No. XXI. gives the population of the Province for the years 1872, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, as returned by the assessors, and for 1881, as shown by the Dominion census enumeration. The table also gives the occupied acreage of each municipality in the Province for the past year.

There are a few obvious discrepancies in the returns of population made by assessors, but they are not of a character to appreciably affect the totals. This enumeration embraces all persons occupying or residing upon property entered on the rolls for assessment; and although there are in every municipality a number of persons of whom no account is taken, the uniformity of the system makes it useful and reliable in comparing one year with another. As far as it goes, it gives the actual population of the Province. The Dominion census, besides being taken on the *de jure* system, includes our Indian population, which, of course, is omitted in the Municipal census.

The population of Ontario by the Dominion census of 1871 was 1,620,851, of whom 1,607,873 were whites, and 12,978 were Indians. The population by the census of 1881 was 1,923,228, of whom 1,907,903 were whites, and 15,325 were Indians. These figures show an increase for the decade of 300,030 in the white, and of 2,347 in the Indian population, or a percentage of increase for the period of 18.6 and 18.8, respectively.

In the Municipal censuses for 1872, 1881 and 1882, the returns for Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing were so incomplete that to include them would be misleading. Exclusive of these districts, the Municipal returns give a population of 1,406,597 for 1872, and of 1,685,114 for 1882, showing an increase for the decennial period of 19.7 per cent. The ratio of increase in the same territory, as shown by the Dominion census, was 17.3 per cent., or 2.4 per cent. less for the ten years; consequently the Municipal figures, as regards the growth of population, do not err on the side of under-statement.

The rural population of the Province in 1872, as shown by the table, and exclusive of the northern districts, was 1,038,379; in 1882 it was 1,112,848, being an increase of 7.1 per cent. The population of unincorporated villages is included in this statement.

The urban population of the Province in 1872 was 368,218, and in 1882 it was 572,266, or an increase for the ten years of 55.4 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that many villages which were classified with the township returns in 1872 have since become incorporated, and are now classified with the urban population,—the increase for the decade being 81. The total number of cities, towns and villages in 1872 was 119; in 1877, 173; in 1878, 182; in 1879, 187; in 1880, 195; in 1881, 198; and in 1882, 200.

The following table gives the population classified into rural and urban and the increase or decrease of each for the several years, exclusive of Algoma, Parry Sound and

Nipissing. It will be noticed that between the censuses of 1881 and 1882 there was a considerable decrease in the rural population—much more than can be accounted for by the incorporation of new villages in that interval.

Years.	Population.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
1872	1,406,597	1,038,379	368,218	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,617,364	1,105,880	511,484	210,767	67,501	143,266
1878	1,637,112	1,108,956	528,156	19,748	3,076	16,672
1879	1,666,635	1,122,982	543,653	29,523	14,026	15,497
1880	1,678,412	1,125,914	552,498	11,777	2,932	8,845
1881	1,683,268	1,124,999	558,269	4,856	915	5,771
1882	1,685,114	1,112,848	572,266	1,846	—12,151	13,997
Total increase 1872-82.....	278,517	74,469	204,048	278,517	74,469	204,048

The population of County Municipalities is given in the table according to their present bounds, and the cities, towns and villages are given throughout according to their classification as such in 1882.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report I am conscious that in several respects it falls short of what a complete report on the industries of the country should be. There are difficulties in the way of procuring information which cannot be overcome at once. The best sources are not always available ; besides, some persons neglect to answer enquiries, some refuse, and others misunderstand their import.

Time is required for organizing an efficient staff of correspondents, as well as for establishing confidence in the Bureau and familiarizing the people with its work and objects. A great deal of its usefulness must necessarily depend on the local correspondents, of whom there should be one or two in every township. Good judgment and a habit of careful observation are among their first qualifications. Experience is valuable, especially in reporting on matters of an agricultural interest ; and persons who know that they will be asked to give information are likely to prepare themselves for giving it accurately. Hence permanency of the staff is desirable. It is, indeed, one of the conditions of success; but as the only remuneration given to correspondents is a copy of the Reports of the Bureau, it is obvious that they must be men having their heart in the work—who feel that they are promoting the interests of the whole country, as well as their own. The service of a large number of such men has been secured already, but more are needed to make the staff complete.

The statistical work has been heavy, and in the preparation of Special Reports it was necessary at times to employ a number of extra clerks ; but all of the Bureau's operations were conducted throughout the year on such views of economy as were considered to be consistent with the greatest promptness and efficiency. The forms of circulars and schedules addressed to correspondents, farmers, manufacturers and others during the year are appended.

A. BLUE,

Secretary.

Bureau of Industries,
Toronto, January 25th, 1883.

STATISTICS OF

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES,

AND POPULATION.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS RYE,

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Acreage
Ontario, as returned 31st May, 1882; together with the Produce of each kind

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat.		Spring Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Lake Erie Counties:								
Essex	39303	903969	923	14768	1371	39759	24417	805761
Kent	59858	1556308	510	7650	7384	221520	27982	1175244
Elgin	52158	1460624	175	3150	5652	163908	32655	1208235
Norfolk	34476	896376	162	2268	6913	200471	26253	840096
Haldimand	34946	733866	1227	14724	19079	381580	19915	657195
Welland	27983	447728	606	9090	4108	78052	19209	499434
Totals	248724	5998871	3603	51650	44507	1085290	150431	5185965
Lake Huron Counties:								
Lambton	39773	954552	4335	56355	18731	430831	32296	1033472
Huron	91067	2640943	18004	234052	27352	847912	60123	2284674
Bruce	66202	1986060	10992	142896	19157	574710	49515	1732990
Totals	197042	5581555	33331	433303	65240	1853453	141934	5051136
Georgian Bay Counties:								
Grey	50277	1508310	51366	770490	28431	796068	73112	2705144
Simcoe	66719	2068289	37118	593888	28177	788956	48448	1647232
Totals	116996	3576599	88484	1364378	56608	1585024	121560	4352376
West Midland Counties:								
Middlesex	102282	2761614	1791	32238	22018	594486	64416	2318976
Oxford	49245	1231125	2982	44730	22155	708960	45072	1667664
Brant	35790	930540	873	13968	16260	504060	17167	686680
Perth	60403	1691284	9288	130032	23067	715077	45301	1947943
Wellington	37517	1012959	26595	398925	37829	1134870	56920	2276800
Waterloo	45610	1368300	5401	91817	18190	582080	30795	1231800
Dufferin	13185	395550	24883	348362	10430	260750	23565	754080
Totals	344032	9391372	71813	1060072	149949	4500283	283236	10883943
Lake Ontario Counties:								
Lincoln	25458	661908	990	14850	5029	150870	17106	632923
Wentworth	34605	795915	1238	14856	13643	409290	28198	1097723
Halton	26742	534840	2316	39372	14872	475904	17762	692718
Peel	30636	765900	15467	262939	33572	1175020	24579	983160
York	52568	1419336	26676	480168	58378	1809718	56108	2412644
Ontario	17014	510420	49164	835788	42750	1282500	41305	1321760
Durham	4226	114102	42676	853520	46290	1481280	30573	1253493
Northumberland	10556	285012	30482	518194	45094	1307726	23363	747616
Prince Edward	4392	61488	5601	67212	47910	1006110	12093	314412
Totals	206197	5148921	174610	3086899	307538	9098418	251087	9458453

PEAS, CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

under Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Corn and Buckwheat in of Crop, based on Threshing Returns and the Reports of Correspondents.

Rye.		Peas.		Corn.		Buckwheat.		COUNTIES.
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels in ear.	Acres.	Bushels.	
								Lake Erie Counties :
312	6240	2017	44374	27088	2167040	245	4900	Essex.
398	11144	3328	76544	23390	1941370	623	13483	Kent.
1087	22807	8842	159156	15598	1201046	1017	22374	Elgin.
7907	150233	8080	177760	17152	1149184	4592	101024	Norfolk.
2352	47040	12140	194240	2779	150066	411	10686	Haldimand.
888	14208	2914	29140	8315	315970	1524	22860	Welland.
12944	251672	37321	681214	94322	6924676	8412	175327	Totals.
								Lake Huron Counties :
134	2680	4936	88848	8386	436072	354	7080	Lambton.
158	3160	24244	533368	1915	99580	197	3349	Huron.
493	9860	32324	711128	365	18250	245	2940	Bruce.
785	15700	61504	1333344	10666	553902	796	13369	Totals.
								Georgian Bay Counties :
326	6520	40177	803540	335	17420	214	4280	Grey.
3547	85128	28336	566720	768	42240	271	4607	Simcoe.
3873	91648	68513	1370260	1103	59660	485	8887	Totals.
								West Midland Counties :
462	9240	15410	292790	12373	866110	386	6948	Middlesex.
1730	25950	11440	251680	10644	670572	524	10480	Oxford.
1240	18600	7456	126752	6459	497343	646	16150	Brant.
122	2196	19998	439956	906	67950	24	408	Perth.
1109	23289	34197	820728	461	23050	188	3760	Wellington.
745	14900	11325	249150	2493	186975	55	1100	Waterloo.
1463	29260	10687	181679	53	2756	31	496	Dufferin.
6871	123435	110513	2362735	33389	2314756	1854	39342	Totals.
								Lake Ontario Counties :
760	11400	3448	55168	6322	347710	702	28080	Lincoln.
1670	36740	8280	156940	6342	513702	826	22302	Wentworth.
1272	21624	8382	176022	1585	95100	202	4444	Halton.
3708	81576	10382	207640	462	23100	257	3855	Peel.
3418	61524	23760	475200	1930	119660	211	4220	York.
5581	117201	25208	428536	3343	213952	365	8030	Ontario.
9332	167976	26520	530400	2418	145080	543	14661	Durham.
15917	238755	21328	298592	3915	227070	2427	53394	Northumberland.
9459	122976	3874	42614	9169	385098	3188	38256	Prince Edward.
51117	859772	131182	2371112	35486	2070472	8721	177242	Totals.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE,

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Acreage Ontario, as returned 31st May, 1882 ; together with the Produce of each kind of

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat.		Spring Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties :								
Lennox and Addington ...	2886	54834	5734	120414	51868	1400436	20396	734256
Frontenac	3312	69552	7510	142690	26381	791430	27053	919802
Leeds and Grenville	10212	194028	11915	214470	14610	394470	57085	1883805
Dundas	3880	73720	3516	56256	9887	355932	25561	1022440
Stormont.....	2155	38790	3942	63072	3572	103588	25137	930069
Glengarry	2362	35430	7132	99848	2516	55352	30454	1063890
Prescott	388	3880	7911	94932	1449	26082	21832	502136
Russell.....	515	10300	3454	55264	931	20482	333	5661
Carleton	4552	63728	25586	358201	6759	202770	52333	2145653
Renfrew	2977	47632	24294	437294	1230	36900	30215	1208600
Lanark.....	6313	113634	13087	248653	2131	61799	28231	1185702
Totals	39552	705528	114081	1891094	121334	3449241	318630	11602014
East Midland Counties :								
Victoria	10568	274768	43732	780696	31579	844633	30676	1104336
Peterborough....	11358	306666	27106	352388	14702	426358	24168	821712
Haliburton	240	3840	1957	21527	293	5860	4646	92920
Hastings	12831	243789	13072	261440	55698	1404846	37185	1115550
Totals	34997	829063	85867	1416051	102272	2681697	96675	3134518
Northern Districts :								
Algoma	817	20425	11885	309010	385	11465	2315	92600
Muskoka.....	98	1568	1627	29286	424	10176	6700	234500
Parry Sound	65	1300	1516	24256	360	9360	2847	102492
Totals	980	23293	15028	362552	1169	31001	11862	429592

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

Lake Erie Counties..... ...	248724	5998871	3603	51650	44507	1085290	150431	5185965
Lake Huron Counties.....	197042	5581555	33331	433303	65240	1853453	141934	5051136
Georgian Bay Counties	116996	3576599	88484	1364378	56608	1585024	121560	4352376
West Midland Counties ...	344032	9391372	71813	1060072	149949	4500283	283236	10883943
Lake Ontario Counties	206197	5148921	174610	3086899	307538	9098418	251087	9458453
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.....	39552	705528	114081	1891094	121334	3449241	318630	11602014
East Midland Counties.....	34997	829063	85867	1416051	102272	2681697	96675	3134518
Northern Districts	980	23293	15028	362552	1169	31001	11862	429592
Totals.....	1188520	31255202	586817	9665999	848617	24284407	1375415	50097997

PEAS, CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

under Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Corn and Buckwheat in Crop, based on Threshing Returns and the Reports of Correspondents—*Continued.*

Rye.		Peas.		Corn.		Buckwheat.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels in ear.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.
								St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties :
8814	132210	8852	185892	3856	173520	1778	64008	Lennox and Addington.
7676	153520	12580	251600	2307	115350	1434	40152	Frontenac.
16893	337860	6246	124920	5830	303160	4905	137340	Leeds and Grenville.
1991	53751	1658	36476	1663	94791	976	31232	Dundas.
1100	22000	2780	55600	1847	92350	2372	59300	Stormont.
145	1450	8102	137734	1054	31620	1764	54684	Glengarry.
352	3520	14118	127062	1620	45360	1586	22204	Prescott.
4088	81760	475	19000	644	19320	195	4290	Russell.
13787	275740	13716	288036	1316	55272	3034	69782	Carleton.
9792	225216	16156	323120	712	46280	988	23712	Renfrew.
13862	287322	9778	254228	1929	81018	6269	206877	Lanark.
78500	1574349	94461	1803668	22778	1058041	25301	713581	Totals.
								East Midland Counties :
1848	33264	14529	290580	504	35280	303	6060	Victoria.
4458	80244	13209	264180	290	15370	404	8080	Peterborough.
401	6817	1452	21780	207	10143	321	3210	Haliburton.
27424	493632	18886	302176	7842	368574	2635	92225	Hastings.
34131	613957	48076	878716	8843	429367	3663	109575	Totals.
								Northern Districts :
105	1575	2658	79740	38	1140	21	630	Algoma.
369	11070	1993	43846	261	7830	273	8190	Muskoka.
336	6720	936	18720	38	1140	60	1800	Parry Sound.
810	19365	5587	142306	337	10110	354	10620	Totals.

BY COUNTY GROUPS.

12944	251672	37321	681214	94322	6924676	8412	175327	Lake Erie Counties.
785	15700	61504	1333344	10666	553902	796	13369	Lake Huron Counties.
3873	91648	68513	1370260	1103	59660	485	8887	Georgian Bay Counties.
6871	123435	110513	2362735	33389	2314756	1854	39342	West Midland Counties.
51117	859772	131182	2371112	35486	2070472	8721	177242	Lake Ontario Counties.
78500	1574349	94461	1803368	22778	1058041	25301	713581	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.
34131	613957	48076	878716	8843	429367	3663	109575	East Midland Counties.
810	19365	5587	142306	337	10110	354	10620	Northern Districts.
189031	3549898	557157	10943355	205924	13420984	49586	1247943	Totals.

BEANS, FLAX, HAY, ROOTS, ETC.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Acreage in Ontario in 1882, and the Produce of each kind

COUNTIES.	Beans.		Flax.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Hay and Clover	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
Lake Erie Counties:							
Essex	240	4560	.....	28	24	26518	35
Kent	6807	129333	69	20	4	39082	53
Elgin	952	19040	55	43	.....	41145	51
Norfolk	1188	27324	161	12	.....	33741	38
Haldimand	213	3621	32	18	.....	40610	44
Welland	810	11340	27	.....	.....	40111	42
Totals	10210	195218	344	121	28	221207	266
Lake Huron Counties:							
Lambton	270	5130	70	15	.....	39526	47
Huron	39	741	1068	168	.....	71445	78
Bruce	57	1140	198	117	.....	61746	64
Totals	366	7011	1336	300	.....	172717	190
Georgian Bay Counties:							
Grey	156	2496	203	36	.....	93429	93
Simcoe	62	496	20	29	.....	60566	70
Totals	218	2992	223	65	.....	153995	163
West Midland Counties:							
Middlesex	464	8816	368	38	6	78574	102
Oxford	276	11040	505	18	8	57306	73
Brant	952	15232	37	7	.....	29390	35
Perth	65	1300	1240	166	7	52310	65
Wellington	13	260	525	50	.....	65107	79
Waterloo	32	640	676	7	.....	36115	45
Dufferin	16	320	38	.....	.....	27416	32
Totals	1818	37608	3389	286	21	346218	428
Lake Ontario Counties:							
Lincoln	138	2070	4	28	1	33952	38
Wentworth	203	3045	1	35	.....	40415	51
Halton	33	495	5	32	.....	28629	32
Peel	79	1185	13	.....	.....	29111	33
York	139	1390	85	6	1	59832	70
Ontario	549	9882	59	10	.....	41326	55
Durham	329	8883	24	6	.....	33989	38
Northumberland	714	10710	48	194	.....	38215	42
Prince Edward	497	10934	8	281	.....	21335	25
Totals	2681	48594	247	592	2	326804	39

BEANS, FLAX, HAY, ROOTS, ETC.

under Beans, Meadow and Clover, Potatoes, Mangold Wurzels, Carrots and Turnips Crop; also the Acreage under Flax, Hops and Tobacco.

Potatoes.		Mangold Wurzels.		Carrots.		Turnips.		COUNTIES.
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
								Lake Erie Counties:
2474	316880	103	56650	24	7200	200	79400	Essex.
3400	656200	233	72230	103	25750	253	97851	Kent.
3165	300675	188	70500	125	31250	358	143200	Elgin.
3862	696060	104	36400	84	21000	558	279000	Norfolk.
1531	168410	89	19580	44	7040	63	13230	Haldimand.
2723	239514	161	46690	73	20005	183	83070	Welland.
17155	2377739	878	302050	453	112245	1615	695751	Totals.
								Lake Huron Counties:
3150	315000	384	153600	171	51300	341	119350	Lambton.
5215	834400	1145	651650	525	237250	5498	2529080	Huron.
5042	403360	491	225860	315	126000	3915	1624725	Bruce.
13407	1552760	2020	1031110	1011	414550	9754	4273155	Totals.
								Georgian Bay Counties:
7536	828960	396	198000	515	158650	7000	2870000	Grey.
6535	588150	535	240750	499	212070	2213	962625	Simcoe.
14071	1417110	931	438750	1014	370720	9213	3832625	Totals.
								West Midland Counties:
6562	753060	930	418500	384	144000	1646	691320	Middlesex.
3660	512400	856	599200	344	199520	4417	2650200	Oxford.
2337	186960	205	92250	226	113000	1648	971840	Brant.
4225	507000	1269	653535	497	236075	4225	2028000	Perth.
5804	725500	786	471600	261	125280	11149	6243440	Wellington.
3114	404820	511	370475	336	218400	4822	2700320	Waterloo.
2724	367740	77	38500	129	51600	1836	918000	Dufferin.
28426	3457480	4634	2644060	2177	1087875	29743	16203120	Totals.
								Lake Ontario Counties
1888	141600	134	56280	104	37440	144	54020	Lincoln.
3602	432240	398	212930	223	89200	1612	765700	Wentworth.
1768	121000	345	167325	129	56760	1125	675000	Halton.
2628	249660	422	232100	395	207375	976	468480	Peel.
8152	652160	1770	858450	927	441075	2461	935180	York.
3964	376580	1042	312600	542	94850	8961	2464275	Ontario.
3147	503520	469	248570	521	221240	3746	1788350	Durham.
3797	341730	352	197120	234	105300	1945	447350	Northumberland.
2489	124950	94	4700	40	3000	137	13700	Prince Edward.
31435	2943440	5026	2290075	3115	1256240	21107	7612055	Totals.

BEANS, FLAX, HAY, ROOTS, ETC.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Acreage in Ontario in 1882, and the Produce of each kind of

COUNTIES.	Beans.		Flax.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Hay and Clover.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties:							
Lennox and Addington	270	5400	10	24	.....	33232	34488
Frontenac	456	13224	8	.....	.....	55556	58183
Leeds and Grenville	430	7740	50	447	.....	93048	100227
Dundas	188	5640	68	3	.....	27876	35629
Stormont	107	3210	45	17	.....	28247	35010
Glengarry	118	3540	2	25	.....	32439	40407
Prescott	712	29904	43	6	.....	22158	25104
Russell	195	4290	105	28	.....	13108	14968
Carleton	422	10128	28	5	.....	50264	57125
Renfrew	517	10857	79	44	.....	51849	44512
Lanark	360	10800	18	31	.....	49261	47489
Totals	3775	104733	456	630	.....	457038	493142
East Midland Counties:							
Victoria	133	2394	91	25	.....	28103	31156
Peterborough	130	2730	17	20	.....	30689	31833
Haliburton	23	460	12	6	.....	9162	8493
Hastings	363	7260	28	6	.....	55404	58009
Totals	649	12844	148	57	.....	123358	129491
Northern Districts:							
Algoma	4	52	2	.....	.....	6596	6927
Muskoka	44	572	11	.....	.....	12004	11751
Parry Sound	22	286	1	.....	.....	5953	6046
Totals	70	910	14	.....	.....	24553	24724

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

Lake Erie Counties	10210	195218	344	121	28	221207	266196
Lake Huron Counties	366	7011	1336	300	.....	172717	190430
Georgian Bay Counties	218	2992	223	65	.....	153995	163524
West Midland Counties	1818	37608	3389	286	21	346218	428920
Lake Ontario Counties	2681	48594	247	592	2	326804	394199
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties	3775	104733	456	630	.....	457038	493142
East Midland Counties	649	12844	148	57	.....	123358	129491
Northern Districts	70	910	14	.....	.....	24553	24724
Totals	19787	409910	6157	2051	51	1825890	2090626

BEANS, FLAX, HAY, ROOTS, ETC.

nder Beans, Meadow and Clover, Potatoes, Mangold Wurzels, Carrots and Turnips
rop; also the Acreage under Flax, Hops and Tobacco.—*Continued.*

Potatoes.		Mangold Wurzels.		Carrots.		Turnips.		COUNTIES.
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
								St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties:
3682	460250	40	8000	52	22360	150	45000	Lennox and Addington.
5013	501300	150	54750	153	35955	267	69420	Frontenac.
7560	680400	141	69090	117	46800	291	93120	Leeds and Grenville.
2647	381613	97	54805	51	25500	78	21860	Dundas.
2352	376320	39	22055	15	7500	37	8880	Stormont.
2749	192430	76	15200	27	4050	13	1950	Glengarry.
2505	105210	55	27500	47	10105	58	21750	Prescott.
1408	140800	52	9100	77	21175	143	35750	Russell.
6217	795776	595	243950	594	228690	1235	481650	Carleton.
3512	649720	75	37500	99	43065	218	97010	Renfrew.
3485	540175	152	86640	161	81305	265	111300	Lanark.
41130	4823994	1472	628590	1393	526505	2755	987690	Totals.
								East Midland Counties:
2844	364032	394	236400	266	83790	2312	1051960	Victoria.
2466	283590	235	84600	343	109760	740	259000	Peterborough.
90	121500	8	3360	6	1740	306	61200	Haliburton.
6750	742500	157	47100	130	32500	498	82170	Hastings.
12960	1511622	794	371460	745	227790	3856	1454330	Totals.
								Northern Districts:
540	126900	14	1750	6	1200	194	99910	Algoma.
1020	137700	11	1925	31	10850	383	139795	Muskoka.
556	83400	11	1650	10	2000	203	60900	Parry Sound.
2116	348000	36	5325	47	14050	780	300605	Totals.

Y COUNTY GROUPS.

17155	2377739	878	302050	453	112245	1615	695751	Lake Erie Counties.
13407	1552760	2020	1031110	1011	414550	9754	4273155	Lake Huron Counties.
14071	1417110	931	438750	1014	370720	9213	3832625	Georgian Bay Counties.
28426	3457480	4634	2644060	2177	1087875	29743	16203120	West Midland Counties.
31435	2943440	5026	2290075	3115	1256240	21107	7612055	Lake Ontario Counties.
41130	4823994	1472	628590	1393	526505	2755	987690	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.
12960	1511622	794	371460	745	227790	3856	1454330	East Midland Counties.
2116	348000	36	5325	47	14050	780	300605	Northern Districts.
160700	18432145	15791	7711420	9955	4009975	78823	35359331	Totals.

LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Numbe
and Poultry in Ontario, as returned for Farms

COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.			Thoroughbred Cattle.	Grade and Native Cattle.				Totals of Cattle.	
	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.		Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over 2 years.	Other Cattle.	No. of Milch Cows of all Breeds.	No. of all Classes and Breeds.
Lake Erie Counties:										
Essex	7309	1791	2652	434	253	9680	4633	10292	9742	2529
Kent	9574	1990	2740	550	161	16960	8622	17656	17035	4394
Elgin	8695	1702	2542	498	277	17210	9730	18452	17281	4616
Norfolk	7448	1346	2221	724	348	13812	4016	11350	13990	3025
Haldimand	5787	1368	1900	490	75	10092	3815	9952	10185	2442
Welland	5625	932	1489	281	156	7545	2597	6554	7680	1713
Totals	44438	9129	13544	2977	1270	75299	33413	74256	75913	18721
Lake Huron Counties:										
Lambton	7518	1566	2397	660	35	15689	11145	20262	15787	4779
Huron	14162	3440	4882	983	497	26517	17504	36303	26666	8180
Bruce	10808	2317	3036	699	847	21998	11364	26405	22082	6131
Totals	32488	7323	10315	2342	1379	64204	40013	82970	64535	19090
Georgian Bay Counties:										
Grey	15212	3100	4004	678	2479	28432	16669	36078	28525	8433
Simcoe	13242	2981	3940	794	852	20814	10174	23092	20988	5572
Totals	28454	6081	7944	1472	3331	49246	26843	59170	49513	14006
West Midland Counties:										
Middlesex	15826	3568	4349	1468	96	33132	24340	37412	33368	9644
Oxford	10936	2306	3352	913	96	29834	10634	20756	30056	6223
Brant	5513	1141	1547	628	30	9198	3418	8585	9444	2188
Perth	10440	2403	3170	551	214	21960	10780	27225	22038	6073
Wellington	12516	2864	3486	1424	567	21599	13125	29466	21809	6618
Waterloo	7554	1630	2104	754	156	12495	4653	14247	12655	3230
Dufferin	4912	1006	1290	184	378	8427	4852	10707	8452	2454
Totals	67697	14918	19298	5922	1537	136645	71802	148398	137822	36430
Lake Ontario Counties:										
Lincoln	5276	1020	1440	340	92	7360	2458	6004	7433	162
Wentworth	7426	1433	1853	486	247	11850	3378	10007	11934	259
Halton	5318	970	1222	529	266	8408	4075	9073	8512	223
Peel	6781	1499	2003	552	46	9752	4533	9288	9838	241
York	14254	3582	4227	948	146	18931	6189	14191	19154	404
Ontario	10545	2577	3268	847	149	14888	7191	19600	15037	426
Durham	8646	1835	2492	659	99	12125	5706	13901	12216	324
Northumberland	9515	1373	2070	538	292	14956	4842	11173	15029	318
Prince Edward	5924	1034	1682	375	46	8507	1503	4295	8619	147
Totals	73685	15323	20257	5274	1383	106777	39875	97532	107772	2508

LIVE STOCK.

of Horses, Thoroughbred, Grade and Native Cattle, Coarse and Fine-woolled Sheep, Pigs of five acres and upwards on 31st May, 1882.

Sheep.				Pigs.		Poultry.			COUNTIES.
Coarse-Woolled.		Fine-Woolled.							
1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	No. of Turkeys.	No. of Geese.	No. of other Fowls.	
									LAKE ERIE COUNTIES :
11248	7503	13[illegible]	980	10368	26230	4825	14550	107645	Essex.
20742	13484	3[illegible]	2343	10062	26000	10359	19858	126480	Kent.
26237	19002	3015	2178	7720	23282	6637	11972	111625	Elgin.
16955	13015	3810	2900	4917	19585	3943	9707	117790	Norfolk.
17255	12848	3474	2982	3377	12451	6445	8390	80687	Haldimand.
11059	7496	2666	2104	2582	10178	6415	6820	80026	Welland.
103496	73348	17740	13487	39026	117726	38624	71297	624253	Totals.
									LAKE HURON COUNTIES :
27408	21278	3957	3135	4636	12448	5358	11833	93246	Lambton.
46215	37108	7431	5646	9717	19552	8901	25500	210700	Huron.
39756	31620	7357	5972	8946	18742	5897	18628	154294	Bruce.
113379	90306	18745	14753	23299	50742	20156	55961	458240	Totals.
									GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES :
54788	42651	11671	9100	13332	23667	9104	23233	199076	Grey.
35962	24624	5654	4020	13030	28025	11409	27252	169870	Simcoe.
90750	67275	17325	13120	26362	51692	20513	50485	368946	Totals.
									WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES :
47002	35480	5762	4372	10360	29096	18090	27286	229276	Middlesex.
26580	20488	2896	2132	6864	23816	7838	9900	143324	Oxford.
17352	12533	2637	1945	2931	12072	5814	5818	69574	Brant.
33945	28786	5974	4200	7475	16751	8148	21204	147883	Perth.
44992	32782	5432	3891	8060	23391	8048	20120	160684	Wellington.
22505	16378	3378	2721	2752	12184	1918	6112	100960	Waterloo.
14906	11119	2873	2001	4630	9831	4886	10552	66377	Dufferin.
07282	157566	28952	21262	43072	127141	54742	100992	918078	Totals.
									LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES :
10044	6686	2356	1548	2586	9954	5254	5532	65518	Lincoln.
16205	11030	2169	1622	3387	15409	4767	8316	87103	Wentworth.
12703	8829	1355	1186	2382	10183	6930	9143	69425	Halton.
16686	11668	1635	1124	4046	13405	12095	16178	88588	Peel.
29810	18702	4156	3193	7117	28426	11095	21177	166313	York.
25963	16887	4229	3123	7452	18700	7391	16389	145393	Ontario.
20923	14356	2855	1823	6116	13452	11720	18364	104760	Durham.
19608	13670	3144	2325	6230	13468	7404	12713	113374	Northumberland.
9358	6561	3301	2244	2151	4697	2462	6547	73750	Prince Edward.
51300	108389	25300	18188	41467	125694	69118	114359	915224	Totals.

LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the Number and Poultry in Ontario, as returned for Farms

COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.			Thoroughbred Cattle.	Grade and Native Cattle.				Totals of Cattle.	
	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.		Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over 2 years.	Other Cattle.	No. of Milch Cows of all breeds.	No. of all Classes and Breeds.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties:										
Lennox and Addington	6808	986	1776	326	454	12042	4071	7524	12086	24417
Frontenac	6428	1176	1828	335	476	15380	4763	11220	15456	32174
Leeds and Grenville	10755	1852	2765	908	92	38000	7978	14994	38116	61972
Dundas	4518	824	1220	452	15	13304	2637	5284	13359	21692
Stormont	4035	762	1287	447	10	12915	1562	5530	13057	20464
Glengarry	4992	1323	1674	501	8	17218	2157	7405	17321	27289
Prescott	4000	1152	1287	329	37	9361	1939	5733	9431	17399
Russell	2171	765	729	161	26	5144	1462	3602	5150	10395
Carleton	7766	1657	2052	321	34	18380	5471	13537	18427	37743
Renfrew	5964	1004	1199	183	216	14591	5569	13744	14623	34303
Lanark	5617	1140	1516	287	149	15833	5280	13993	15876	35542
Totals	63054	12641	17333	4250	1517	172168	42889	102566	172902	323390
East Midland Counties:										
Victoria	7241	1741	1971	306	282	11568	4515	12327	11591	28998
Peterborough	6216	1107	1861	427	294	11165	4207	10917	11196	27010
Haliburton	701	116	152	29	479	2265	834	2715	2266	6322
Hastings	11087	1803	3007	496	1638	31082	6080	13756	31135	53052
Totals	25245	4767	6991	1258	2693	56080	15636	39715	56188	115382
Northern Districts:										
Algoma	649	139	133	26	414	1305	379	1497	1312	3621
Muskoka	917	200	195	68	664	2604	992	3028	2605	7356
Parry Sound	305	75	66	40	378	1054	366	1395	1067	3233
Totals	1871	414	394	134	1456	4963	1737	5920	4984	14210

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

Lake Erie Counties	44438	9129	13544	2977	1270	75299	33413	74256	75913	18721
Lake Huron Counties	32488	7323	10315	2342	1379	64204	40013	82970	64535	19090
Georgian Bay Counties	28454	6081	7944	1472	3331	49246	26843	59170	49513	14006
West Midland Counties	67697	14918	19298	5922	1537	136645	71802	148398	137822	36430
Lake Ontario Counties	73685	15323	20257	5274	1383	106777	39875	97532	107772	25084
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties	63054	12641	17333	4250	1517	172168	42889	102566	172902	32339
East Midland Counties	25245	4767	6991	1258	2693	56080	15636	39715	56188	11538
Northern Districts	1871	414	394	134	1456	4963	1737	592	4984	1421
Totals	336932	70596	96076	23329	14566	665382	272208	610527	669629	158631

LIVE STOCK.

of Horses, Thoroughbred, Grade and Native Cattle, Coarse and Fine-woolled Sheep, Pigs of five acres and upwards on 31st May, 1882.—*Continued.*

Sheep.				Pigs.		Poultry.			COUNTIES.
Coarse-Woolled.		Fine-Woolled.							
1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Under 1 year.	No. of Turkeys.	No. of Geese.	No. of other Fowls.	
									St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties :
14376	10934	3528	2192	3068	5960	2848	7028	76946	Lennox and Addington.
20157	14516	4749	3412	3769	6491	6313	9183	72063	Frontenac.
33601	25071	10166	7699	8805	14261	22550	17412	146162	Leeds and Grenville.
9460	6125	3720	2432	3595	5807	3300	5361	82260	Dundas.
8477	5400	2997	1882	3412	4895	1932	5140	76902	Stormont.
15664	8312	4847	2119	4677	5124	2190	6586	73662	Glengarry.
8655	5957	2989	2109	4697	5367	4250	3421	48058	Prescott.
5445	3705	1861	1365	2690	3024	2388	2160	28047	Russell.
27834	22595	5977	4850	7843	13267	17094	17881	122779	Carleton.
24125	14521	8583	5213	8440	7301	6160	9116	67322	Renfrew.
29173	20464	3607	2109	4789	7944	14796	9504	76055	Lanark.
196967	137600	53024	35382	55785	79441	83821	92792	870256	Totals.
									East Midland Counties :
17689	12430	3980	2433	6249	11904	6664	13239	85103	Victoria.
15498	11305	2318	1644	5743	11508	6883	12542	79972	Peterborough.
2170	1340	924	781	815	1372	580	1310	11917	Haliburton.
20635	14320	8505	5493	8948	14488	6809	17500	142692	Hastings.
55992	39395	15727	10351	21755	39272	20936	44591	319684	Totals.
									Northern Districts :
887	749	251	166	589	1201	463	703	8100	Algoma.
2810	1848	754	574	725	1772	905	1400	17746	Muskoka.
280	186	581	216	335	1130	780	777	8178	Parry Sound.
3977	2783	1586	956	1649	4103	2148	2880	34024	Totals.

BY COUNTY GROUPS.

103496	73348	17740	13487	39026	117726	38624	71297	624253	Lake Erie Counties.
113379	90006	18745	14753	23299	50742	20156	55961	458240	Lake Huron Counties.
90750	67275	17325	13120	26362	51692	20513	50485	368946	Georgian Bay Counties.
207282	157566	28952	21262	43072	127141	54742	100992	918078	West Midland Counties.
161300	108389	25300	18188	41467	125694	69118	114359	915224	Lake Ontario Counties.
196967	137600	53024	35382	55785	79441	83821	92792	870256	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.
55992	39395	15727	10351	21755	39272	20936	44591	319684	East Midland Counties.
3977	2783	1586	956	1649	4103	2148	2880	34024	Northern Districts.
933143	676362	178299	127499	252415	597811	310058	533357	4508705	Totals.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities the Number of each class of Thoroughbred Cattle in Ontario, as returned 31st May, 1882.

COUNTIES.	Thoroughbred Cattle.						
	Durham.	Devon.	Hereford.	Aberdeen Poll.	Galloway.	Ayrshire.	Totals.
Essex	246	34	33	25	17	79	434
Kent	391	32	41	1	37	48	550
Elgin	321	67	13	19	24	54	498
Norfolk	433	60	46	5	50	130	724
Haldimand	394	23	16	.....	46	11	490
Welland	190	37	9	3	14	28	281
Lambton	488	71	8	5	34	54	660
Huron	688	60	36	23	40	136	983
Bruce	496	33	32	8	41	89	699
Grey	507	42	35	6	51	37	678
Simcoe	587	51	28	7	54	67	794
Middlesex	1111	151	50	14	65	77	1468
Oxford	648	51	19	5	24	166	913
Brant	591	8	3	.....	10	16	628
Perth	433	30	7	10	23	48	551
Wellington	1125	36	125	9	77	52	1424
Waterloo	670	13	18	6	5	42	754
Dufferin	139	8	7	9	12	9	184
Lincoln	272	24	5	.....	34	5	340
Wentworth	316	30	10	2	9	119	486
Halton	429	37	1	1	12	49	529
Peel	462	36	11	.....	23	20	552
York	741	27	22	4	27	127	948
Ontario	767	33	6	.....	24	17	847
Durham	457	52	21	6	35	88	659
Northumberland	328	45	12	4	28	121	538
Prince Edward	142	13	14	1	32	173	375
Lennox and Addington	151	29	2	2	25	117	326
Frontenac	158	7	10	6	31	123	335
Leeds and Grenville	289	18	17	7	32	545	908
Dundas	106	17	22	5	39	263	452
Stormont	85	23	8	9	15	307	447
Glengarry	133	26	40	6	3	293	501
Prescott	89	5	25	5	3	202	329
Russell	69	5	2	4	2	79	161
Carleton	127	16	11	2	26	139	321
Renfrew	70	9	1	.....	10	93	183
Lanark	109	2	5	10	21	140	287
Victoria	193	55	13	2	12	31	306
Peterborough	173	46	37	2	83	86	427
Haliburton	15	3	.....	2	4	5	29
Hastings	176	48	16	27	27	202	496
Algoma	17	1	1	.....	2	5	26
Muskoka	38	20	3	1	4	2	68
Parry Sound	25	4	.....	7	2	2	40
Totals	15385	1438	841	270	1189	4496	23619

WOOL, MAPLE SUGAR AND FRUIT.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities the clip of Coarse and Fine Wools, the production of Maple Sugar, and the Acreage under Orchard, Garden and Vineyard in Ontario in 1882.

COUNTIES.	Wool.				Maple Sugar.	Acreage of Fruit.	
	Coarse Wool.		Fine Wool.				
	No. of Fleeces.	Pounds.	No. of Fleeces.	Pounds.	Pounds made this year.	Orchard and Garden.	Vineyard.
Essex	11248	58114	1393	7006	27637	6399	130
Kent	20742	112006	3382	18939	74751	7849	109
Elgin	26237	147578	3015	16381	464080	7640	30
Norfolk	16955	85622	3810	17907	135968	8770	92
Haldimand	17255	96973	3474	15702	62848	4891	86
Welland	11059	55295	2666	12440	7540	7151	275
Lambton	27408	153484	3957	20872	75100	6490	29
Huron	46215	256493	7431	39078	56102	8775	47
Bruce	39756	210606	7357	38503	73157	6213	66
Grey	54788	291471	11671	61039	88541	8262	33
Simcoe	35962	160389	5654	29965	171711	6085	20
Middlesex	47002	270262	5762	31691	141137	12242	104
Oxford	26580	152835	2896	14913	174313	9142	36
Brant	17352	96130	2637	13975	101575	5213	32
Perth	33945	179908	5974	31064	30972	5643	29
Wellington	44992	228108	5432	29386	50342	5790	11
Waterloo	22505	123750	3378	16314	62065	5191	37
Dufferin	14906	80490	2873	15656	29196	1766	3
Lincoln	10044	50220	2356	11074	61519	7878	158
Wentworth	16205	83725	2169	11305	13309	8134	225
Halton	12703	76218	1355	7283	4226	5332	40
Peel	16686	108459	1635	8265	9902	4556	64
York	29810	166041	4156	24521	39495	8881	65
Ontario	25963	147123	4229	25627	26583	5734	11
Durham	20923	111100	2855	16179	15879	4898	37
Northumberland	19608	105096	3144	16034	154096	6203	69
Prince Edward	9358	55680	3301	16093	132128	6943	22
Lennox and Addington	14376	70443	3528	17394	121516	3535	17
Frontenac	20157	91512	4749	23032	127309	3148	13
Leeds and Grenville	33601	154900	10166	50830	819812	4412	55
Dundas	9460	44935	3720	17558	12534	1212	.....
Stormont	8477	40431	2997	14685	226786	1400	2
Glengarry	15664	67040	4847	22620	216454	983	10
Prescott	8655	37505	2989	14945	47672	576	16
Russell	5445	23413	1861	10383	17700	322	6
Carleton	27834	128870	5977	28807	29854	1391	20
Renfrew	24125	97465	8583	36477	46398	738	1
Lanark	29173	127630	3607	16014	349237	1311	9
Victoria	17689	89329	3980	21532	93439	2279	18
Peterborough	15498	79348	2318	11540	53387	2352	6
Haliburton	2170	10035	924	4213	54808	190	.....
Hastings	20635	95332	8505	37762	506569	7464	59
Algoma	887	4984	251	1255	4392	99	2
Muskoka	2810	14050	754	4304	46190	317	4
Parry Sound	280	1680	581	3544	15381	46	.....
Totals	933143	4842078	178299	904107	5073610	213846	2098

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUES.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the Number and Acreage of Farms and the Value of Farm Property in Ontario in 1882.

COUNTIES.	No. and Acreage of Farms.			Value of Farm Property.				
	No. of Farms.	Acres Occupied.	Acres Cleared.	Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.
				$	$	$	$	$
Essex	5538	403074	154911	15288010	2367850	663305	1427925	19747090
Kent	6743	532103	232980	23256100	3639915	1009180	2134025	30039220
Elgin	5302	422511	245938	18456265	3755530	994265	2306425	25512485
Norfolk	4647	360329	209844	12803820	3285880	789110	1472010	18350820
Haldimand	3149	280613	185147	9712785	2683125	707870	1385730	14489510
Welland	2739	220403	150283	8448660	2535275	627585	1107830	12719350
Lambton	6145	568206	220961	22153720	2944440	953325	2158195	28209680
Huron	8558	738963	446442	30939580	5596670	1797635	3979630	42313515
Bruce	8007	722514	357503	26446190	3942180	1206925	2613495	34208790
Grey	10214	983696	514448	23348310	4845580	1611940	3813945	33628775
Simcoe	9114	819736	408757	26238510	4538400	1481840	3028355	35287105
Middlesex	8562	742834	468360	39346495	7496890	2258520	4836900	53938805
Oxford	5142	466252	324422	22702760	5449635	1414475	3093545	32660415
Brant	2126	213952	163682	10322700	2983430	702800	1207580	15216510
Perth	5375	491661	318034	21825175	4836415	1389720	3211325	31262635
Wellington	6165	657846	392000	21114615	4724770	1463915	3323550	30626850
Waterloo	2885	303305	221378	14136955	3884610	915665	1767000	20704230
Dufferin	2963	307758	154010	8592790	1380835	509860	1139295	11622780
Lincoln	2735	188732	137792	8182425	2523110	684315	1089550	12479400
Wentworth	3200	267853	199369	13450880	3810620	865730	1698015	19825245
Halton	1915	218661	164055	8768410	2544320	631270	1325930	13269930
Peel	2884	288055	215383	12951150	3141735	844725	1573710	18511320
York	5426	528061	392143	28628250	6864245	1628980	3254610	40376085
Ontario	5677	472070	321131	20939285	4260330	1046090	2560235	28805940
Durham	3577	362318	269142	16275525	3626150	937635	1993050	22832360
Northumberland	5328	430062	287989	15220860	3351320	894265	1847160	21313605
Prince Edward	3313	229504	162135	8934695	2087300	537030	928265	12487290
Lennox and Addington	3779	406962	197078	11999930	2400600	610585	1247685	16258800
Frontenac	4562	575730	217364	9968400	2219450	636955	1443990	14268795
Leeds and Grenville	8250	748790	383909	18038675	4289815	1060305	2760240	26149035
Dundas	2631	223402	113570	7611530	1546520	416820	873315	10448185
Stormont	2652	247393	107424	5900815	1473845	383955	866790	8625405
Glengarry	2646	286929	133892	6030015	1415195	423105	1046180	8914495
Prescott	3086	243808	105197	5302100	995775	328660	712240	7338775
Russell	2072	193811	51726	3841900	509230	178735	463465	4993330
Carleton	4686	545900	248717	13637000	2819790	864160	1846025	19166975
Renfrew	5156	746857	203731	5627540	1368195	418075	1409180	8822990
Lanark	4321	623061	255758	6198155	1605255	458245	1385215	9646870
Victoria	4351	467456	215477	15050975	2268720	722680	1604570	19646945
Peterborough	3569	443971	189628	11890500	1963265	564910	1338980	15757655
Haliburton	1403	171230	25266	481590	154240	43245	192385	871460
Hastings	6290	808097	356976	18297365	3809765	1112955	2401300	25621385
Algoma	2030	184760	47254	1606160	315605	118055	287055	2326875
Muskoka	2319	372150	32458	1875655	339840	91730	272195	2579420
Parry Sound	666	131054	14967	499275	106910	28665	112625	747475
Totals	201898	19622429	10218631	632342500	132712575	37029815	80540720	882625610

RENT AND WAGES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities the average Rent of Farm Land per Acre, and the average Wages of Farm and Domestic Servants in 1882.

COUNTIES.	Leased Farms.	Wages of Farm Hands and Domestics.						
		Farm Hands.						Domestics.
	Rent per Acre.	Per Year with Board.	Per Year without Board.	Per Month with Board.	Per Month without Board.	Per Day with Board.	Per Day without Board.	Per Week with Board.
	$ c.	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	2 80	176	245	17	25	1 12	1 38	1 60
Kent	4 00	188	282	18	25	1 00	1 25	1 50
Elgin	3 50	163	240	16	26	0 90	1 12	1 60
Norfolk	3 00	165	255	16	23	0 90	1 18	1 55
Haldimand	2 10	144	215	16	25	1 00	1 30	1 38
Welland	2 75	150	....	16	....	1 00	....	1 25
Lambton	3 00	170	266	16	24	0 95	1 25	1 60
Huron	2 50	168	252	16	25	0 85	1 10	1 50
Bruce	2 37	160	245	18	25	0 90	1 10	1 45
Grey	2 15	160	215	16	23	0 87	1 05	1 30
Simcoe	2 90	165	260	18	28	0 95	1 16	1 50
Middlesex	3 50	175	230	17	22	1 00	1 15	1 60
Oxford	3 00	160	230	16	20	1 00	....	1 65
Brant	3 30	170	240	17	....	1 00	....	1 65
Perth	3 00	165	...	20	....	1 12	1 50	1 63
Wellington	3 00	164	248	17	25	0 90	1 20	1 55
Waterloo	3 00	160	245	17	22	0 87	1 20	1 63
Dufferin	2 30	145	225	17	...	0 90	....	1 35
Lincoln	3 00	157	232	17	22	0 95	1 25	1 60
Wentworth	3 20	145	254	16	24	0 95	1 40	1 50
Halton	2 80	175	267	18	27	0 95	1 35	1 70
Peel	3 55	170	270	19	30	1 00	1 25	1 80
York	3 80	166	252	17	24	0 95	1 25	1 50
Ontario	2 85	170	380	19	30	1 00	1 60	1 40
Durham	4 25	164	243	16	20	0 90	1 25	1 50
Northumberland	3 25	150	300	15	21	0 91	1 00	1 55
Prince Edward	3 37	144	200	14	20	1 05	1 25	1 30
Lennox and Addington	2 40	158	240	15	25	1 00	1 30	1 90
Frontenac	1 95	146	229	16	23	0 90	1 10	1 35
Leeds and Grenville	1 80	175	250	17	23	0 90	1 30	1 45
Dundas	2 80	155	....	15	....	0 77	1 00	1 65
Stormont	2 00	200	....	20	....	1 00	.....	1 35
Glengarry	2 50	235	....	20	....	0 95	1 25	1 70
Prescott	2 00	172	300	15	....	1 00	....	1 65
Russell	1 70	197	....	18	22	0 88	1 25	1 25
Carleton	2 70	152	240	15	26	1 10	1 25	1 50
Renfrew	1 40	168	296	18	28	0 97	1 40	1 50
Lanark	1 50	176	250	18	23	1 00	1 25	1 62
Victoria	3 15	170	265	19	28	1 00	1 25	1 75
Peterborough	2 45	183	280	20	23	0 95	1 00	1 45
Haliburton	....	...	....	18	....	0 90	1 12	1 37
Hastings	2 30	160	252	18	22	0 90	1 18	1 40
Algoma	....	110	240	20	30	1 50	....	1 45
Muskoka	....	185	312	20	30	1 00	1 35	1 60
Parry Sound	....	....	....	20	....	0 90	...	1 40

AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and for Groups of Counties and the Province the Average Production of Field Crops per Acre in 1882.

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat, bush.	Spring Wheat, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Peas, bush.	Corn, bush. in ear.	Buckwheat, bush.	Beans, bush.	Potatoes, bush.	Mangolds, bush.	Carrots, bush.	Turnips, bush.	Hay & Clover, Tons.
Essex	23	16	29	33	20	22	80	20	19	120	550	300	200	1.34
Kent	26	15	30	42	28	23	83	21	19	193	310	250	387	1.38
Elgin	28	18	29	37	21	18	77	22	20	95	375	250	400	1.25
Norfolk	26	14	29	32	19	22	67	22	23	180	350	250	500	1.19
Haldimand	21	12	20	33	20	16	54	26	17	110	220	160	210	1.08
Welland	16	15	19	26	16	10	38	15	14	88	290	285	290	1.07
Lambton	24	13	23	32	20	18	52	20	19	100	400	300	350	1.19
Huron	29	13	31	38	20	22	52	17	19	160	570	450	460	1.09
Bruce	30	13	30	35	20	22	50	12	20	80	460	400	415	1.05
Grey	30	15	28	37	20	20	52	20	16	110	660	310	410	0.99
Simcoe	31	16	28	34	24	20	55	17	8	90	450	425	435	1.16
Middlesex	27	18	27	36	20	19	70	18	19	130	450	375	420	1.30
Oxford	25	15	32	37	15	22	63	20	40	140	700	580	600	1.30
Brant	26	16	31	40	15	17	77	25	16	80	450	500	580	1.13
Perth	28	14	31	43	18	22	75	17	20	120	515	475	480	1.25
Wellington	27	15	30	40	21	24	50	20	20	125	600	480	560	1.21
Waterloo	30	17	32	40	20	22	75	20	20	130	725	650	560	1.18
Dufferin	30	14	25	32	20	17	53	16	20	135	500	400	500	1.14
Lincoln	26	15	30	37	15	16	55	40	15	75	420	360	375	1.15
Wentworth	23	12	30	39	22	19	81	27	15	120	535	400	475	1.28
Halton	20	17	32	39	17	21	60	22	15	125	485	440	600	1.24
Peel	25	17	35	40	22	20	50	15	15	95	550	525	480	1.21
York	27	18	31	43	18	20	62	20	10	80	485	465	380	1.27
Ontario	30	17	30	32	21	17	64	22	18	95	300	175	275	1.27
Durham	27	20	32	41	18	20	60	27	27	160	530	440	475	1.11
Northumberland	27	17	29	32	15	14	58	22	15	90	560	550	430	1.12
Prince Edward	14	12	21	26	13	11	42	12	22	50	50	75	100	1.03
Lennox and Addington	19	21	27	36	15	21	45	36	20	125	200	430	300	1.03
Frontenac	21	19	30	34	20	20	50	28	29	100	365	235	260	1.05
Leeds and Grenville	19	18	27	33	20	20	52	28	18	90	490	400	320	1.08
Dundas	19	16	36	40	27	22	57	32	30	145	565	500	280	1.28
Stormont	18	16	29	37	20	20	50	25	30	160	565	500	240	1.24
Glengarry	15	14	22	35	10	17	30	31	30	70	200	150	150	1.24
Prescott	10	12	18	23	10	9	28	14	42	42	500	215	325	1.13
Russell	20	16	22	33	17	20	40	30	22	100	175	275	250	1.14
Carleton	14	14	30	41	20	21	42	23	24	128	410	385	390	1.14
Renfrew	16	18	30	40	23	20	65	24	21	185	500	435	445	0.86
Lanark	18	19	29	42	21	26	42	33	30	155	570	505	420	0.96
Victoria	26	18	27	36	18	20	70	20	18	128	600	315	455	1.11
Peterborough	27	13	29	34	18	20	53	20	21	115	360	320	350	1.04
Haliburton	16	11	20	20	17	15	49	10	20	135	420	290	200	0.93
Hastings	19	20	27	30	18	16	47	35	20	110	300	250	165	1.05
Algoma	25	26	29	40	15	30	30	30	13	235	125	200	515	1.05
Muskoka	16	18	24	35	30	22	30	30	13	135	175	350	365	0.98
Parry Sound	20	16	26	36	20	20	30	30	13	150	150	200	300	1.02
Averages for the														
Lake Erie Counties	24.1	11.5	24.4	34.4	19.4	18.3	73.4	20.8	19.1	139	344	248	431	1.20
Lake Huron Counties	28.3	13	28.4	35.6	20	21.7	51.9	16.8	19.2	116	510	410	438	1.10
Georgian Bay Counties	30.6	15.4	28	35.8	23.7	20	54.1	18.3	13.7	101	471	366	416	1.06
West Midland Counties	27.3	14.8	30.1	38.4	17.9	21.4	69.3	21.2	20.7	122	571	500	545	1.24
Lake Ontario Counties	25.	17.7	29.6	37.7	16.8	18.1	58.3	20.3	18.1	94	456	403	361	1.21
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties	17.8	16.6	28.4	36.4	20.1	19.1	46.5	28.2	27.7	117	427	378	359	1.08
East Midland Counties	23.7	16.5	26.2	32.4	18	18.3	48.6	29.9	19.8	117	468	306	377	1.05
Northern Districts	23.7	24.1	26.5	36.2	23.9	25.5	30	30	13	164	148	299	385	1.01
Averages for the Province	26.3	16.5	28.6	36.4	18.8	19.6	64.9	25.2	20.7	115	488	403	448	1.14

TABLE No. IX.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural and Animal products at the leading Markets of Ontario for each month of 1882, together with the Live Stock Markets of Toronto and Montreal; also half-yearly and yearly averages for each Market, and for the whole Province.

MARKETS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	Year.
TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Flour, Sup. Extra.....per bbl.	5 77	5 61	5 57	5 96	5 93	5 86	5 82	5 48	5 17	4 77	4 55	4 42	5 78	5 10	5 42
" Extra ..... "	5 63	5 52	5 47	5 81	5 82	5 73	5 72	5 52	5 06	4 69	4 48	4 37	5 66	4 93	5 37
Fall Wheat.....per bush.	1 22	1 26	1 26	1 31	1 32	1 28	1 24	1 14	1 05	0 99	0 94	0 91	1 27	1 05	1 16
Spring Wheat..... "	1 31	1 29	1 27	1 34	1 35	1 34	1 30	1 19	1 13	1 01	0 98	0 93	1 32	1 11	1 22
Barley ..... "	0 87	0 83	0 85	0 88	0 89	0 85	.....	0 72	0 68	0 70	0 62	0 63	0 86	0 70	0 80
Oats ..... "	0 41	0 41	0 41	0 45	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 57	0 46	0 41	0 40	0 38	0 44	0 46	0 45
Peas ..... "	0 79	0 79	0 79	0 83	0 86	0 86	0 87	0 89	0 81	0 75	0 74	0 73	0 82	0 79	0 80
Rye ..... "	0 85	0 82	0 81	0 83	0 79	0 78	.....	0 66	0 65	0 64	0 60	0 60	0 82	0 75	0 78
Potatoes .....per bag	0 99	1 05	1 07	1 10	1 28	1 46	1 54	1 19	0 96	0 60	0 64	0 69	1 16	0 89	1 03
Apples.....per bbl.	3 19	3 12	3 15	4 16	4 42	5 25	5 63	2 93	1 88	2 01	2 67	3 13	3 88	2 90	3 35
Hogs.....per cwt.	7 93	8 57	8 19	8 61	9 75	9 82	10 06	9 10	9 25	8 44	7 92	7 62	8 57	3 30	8 41
Butter .....per lb.	0 18	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 16	0 16	0 18	0 19	0 19	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 18	0 18	0 18
Eggs .....per doz.	0 20	0 21	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 18	0 17	0 18	0 21	.....	0 25	0 17	0 19	0 17
Wool (coarse).....per lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 20	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
" (fine) "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 33	0 33	.....	0 31	0 30	.....	0 32	0 32
TORONTO STREET MARKET.															
Fall Wheat.....per bush.	1 25	1 23	1 21	1 28	1 29	1 25	1 21	1 15	1 05	0 98	0 93	0 91	1 25	1 04	1 14
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 31	1 27	1 25	1 32	1 34	1 30	1 29	1 22	1 16	1 06	1 05	0 96	1 30	1 12	1 21
Barley ..... "	0 83	0 79	0 81	0 87	0 87	0 69	0 64	0 65	0 69	0 69	0 65	0 60	0 81	0 66	0 74
Oats..... "	0 44	0 43	0 44	0 46	0 50	0 49	0 51	0 52	0 50	0 46	0 42	0 41	0 46	0 47	0 47
Peas..... "	0 77	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 84	0 84	0 82	0 82	0 80	0 76	0 72	0 72	0 81	0 78	0 79
Rye ..... "	0 85	0 84	0 81	0 81	0 83	0 77	0 71	0 66	0 63	0 62	0 62	0 60	0 82	0 63	0 74
Potatoes.....per bag	1 01	1 14	1 17	1 27	1 43	1 74	1 70	1 18	0 79	0 77	0 78	0 78	1 30	0 96	1 14
Apples .....per bbl.	1 86	2 25	2 31	3 78	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 89	1 59	1 78	1 83	2 67	2 96	2 39	2 68
Hay.....per ton	10 65	10 89	10 85	11 60	13 21	13 94	13 80	13 33	13 55	14 00	14 43	13 32	11 88	13 80	12 84
Hogs .....per cwt.	8 08	8 65	8 15	8 71	9 69	9 85	9 95	9 34	9 38	8 69	8 40	7 62	8 86	8 92	8 89
Butter (roll)..... per lb.	0 24	0 25	0 25	0 26	0 19	0 19	0 21	0 25	0 23	0 23	0 22	0 24	0 23	0 23	0 23
" (dairy) ..... "	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 21	0 16	0 16	0 17	0 19	0 18	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19
Wool .... "	0 23	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 22	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 22	0 19	0 21
Beef (hind-quarters).....per cwt.	6 51	7 12	8 17	8 75	9 13	11 44	9 90	8 25	8 25	8 06	7 25	7 25	8 55	8 17	8 36
" (fore-quarters)..... "	5 19	5 43	6 28	6 75	7 30	9 34	7 96	6 75	6 75	6 37	4 75	5 07	6 74	6 30	6 52
Mutton..... "	6 54	8 43	9 27	9 50	10 35	11 23	8 99	7 75	7 75	7 75	7 75	7 75	9 24	7 95	8 59

TABLE No. IX.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural and Animal products, etc.

MARKETS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	Year.
TORONTO STREET MARKET.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lamb ..... per cwt.	7 61	8 96	9 55	10 00	13 88	14 57	10 23	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50	10 80	9 62	10 21
Veal ..... "	.....	.....	9 50	8 82	7 84	9 46	8 44	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 83	7 24	7 83
LONDON.															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 30	1 29	1 28	1 31	1 29	1 30	1 22	1 10	1 00	0 91	0 90	0 90	1 29	1 02	1 16
Spring Wheat ..... "	.....	.....	.....	1 24	1 29	1 24	.....	1 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 09	1 24
Barley ..... "	0 76	0 77	0 80	0 75	0 74	0 74	0 74	0 72	0 72	0 58	0 60	0 63	0 76	0 66	0 72
Oats ..... "	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 41	0 44	0 46	0 48	0 53	0 48	0 36	0 35	0 36	0 42	0 41	0 41
Peas ..... "	0 87	0 88	0 87	0 84	0 83	0 90	0 90	0 89	0 80	0 69	0 67	0 68	0 87	0 76	0 80
GUELPH.															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 26	1 25	1 20	1 28	1 30	1 27	1 24	1 15	1 04	0 92	0 91	0 91	1 26	1 03	1 14
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 27	1 25	1 21	1 29	1 31	1 27	1 26	1 15	1 06	0 93	0 92	0 91	1 27	1 04	1 15
Barley ..... "	0 79	0 78	0 75	0 81	0 78	0 67	0 63	0 62	0 60	0 56	0 53	0 51	0 76	0 57	0 67
Oats ..... "	0 40	0 41	0 40	0 42	0 46	0 46	0 48	0 53	0 48	0 38	0 36	0 36	0 42	0 43	0 43
Peas ..... "	0 74	0 77	0 76	0 77	0 74	0 79	0 81	0 77	0 80	0 71	0 68	0 68	0 76	0 74	0 75
BRANTFORD.															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 27	1 31	1 22	1 27	1 31	1 30	1 21	1 04	0 94	0 92	0 89	0 89	1 28	0 98	1 12
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 27	..	1 25	1 34	1 34	1 32	1 27	1 15	0 98	0 97	0 97	0 97	1 32	1 04	1 16
Barley ..... "	0 75	0 75	0 70	0 73	0 75	0 73	0 84	0 79	0 69	0 63	0 60	0 60	0 74	0 67	0 71
Oats ..... "	0 40	0 38	0 38	0 40	0 42	0 47	0 49	0 46	0 37	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 41	0 39	0 40
Peas ..... "	0 71	0 72	0 75	0 73	0 77	0 86	0 88	0 84	0 75	0 64	0 64	0 65	0 75	0 71	0 74
ST. THOMAS.															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 29	1 28	1 26	1 28	1 33	1 27	1 26	1 14	0 98	0 91	0 89	0 89	1 28	1 00	1 13
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 29	1 28	1 26	1 32	1 43	1 31	1 30	1 08	0 94	0 89	0 89	0 88	1 30	0 98	1 15
Barley ..... "	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 74	0 78	0 78	.....	.....	.....	0 62	0 65	0 80	0 73	0 73	0 73
Oats ..... "	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 42	0 46	0 47	0 51	0 50	0 37	0 35	0 35	0 41	0 42	0 42
Peas ..... "	0 75	0 75	0 85	0 99	1 08	1 07	.....	.....	0 80	0 66	0 68	0 74	0 91	0 71	0 84
LINDSAY.															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 18	1 16	1 16	1 22	1 27	1 21	1 19	1 12	1 04	0 94	0 87	0 86	1 20	0 96	1 08
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 21	1 16	1 17	1 26	1 30	1 24	1 27	1 18	1 07	0 98	0 91	0 89	1 24	1 00	1 12
Barley ..... "	0 68	0 66	0 64	0 70	0 80	0 62	0 63	0 63	0 56	0 61	0 55	0 51	0 68	0 56	0 62
Oats ..... "	0 40	0 39	0 37	0 41	0 47	0 46	0 49	0 53	0 46	0 37	0 34	0 38	0 42	0 41	0 41
Peas ..... "	0 72	0 71	0 68	0 72	0 79	0 77	0 77	0 77	0 76	0 66	0 63	0 67	0 73	0 70	0 71

Belleville.															
Barley ..... per bush.	0 77	0 78	0 75	0 79	0 76	0 70	0 70	0 69	0 71	0 71	0 63	0 61	0 76	0 67	0 72
Peas ..... "	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 71	0 82	0 82	0 82	0 82	0 76	0 73	0 73	0 72	0 75	0 73	0 74
Kingston.															
Barley ..... per bush.	0 76	0 76	0 77	0 86	0 81	0 79	0 71	0 70	0 71	0 74	0 68	0 63	0 79	0 67	0 74
Peas ..... "	0 75	0 75	0 76	0 76	0 82	0 80	0 80	0 77	0 78	0 75	0 72	0 71	0 77	0 76	0 77
Ottawa.															
Rye ..... per bush.	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 72	.....	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 53	0 53	.....	0 72	0 70	0 72
Peas ..... "	0 73	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 72	0 76	0 73	0 78	0 82	0 70	0 73	0 72	0 73	0 72	0 73
Chatham.															
Beans ..... per bush.	2 45	2 85	2 83	2 74	2 50	2 54	2 75	1 95	1 62	1 26	1 50	1 65	2 65	1 78	2 34
Corn ..... "	0 58	0 61	0 63	0 63	0 66	0 81	0 76	0 79	0 82	0 59	0 49	0 48	0 63	0 64	0 63
Ridgetown.															
Beans ..... per bush.	2 26	2 63	2 63	2 63	2 63	2 62	2 63	2 62	.....	1 45	1 63	1 64	2 57	2 15	2 40
Corn ..... "	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 77	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 75	.....	.....	0 50	0 50	0 77	0 65	0 72
Average Prices for the Province.*															
Fall Wheat ..... per bush.	1 27	1 27	1 23	1 28	1 30	1 28	1 23	1 11	1 01	0 93	0 91	0 90	1 27	1 01	1 14
Spring Wheat ..... "	1 28	1 26	1 24	1 29	1 33	1 29	1 28	1 17	1 07	0 97	0 97	0 94	1 28	1 06	1 19
Barley ..... "	0 77	0 77	0 76	0 80	0 79	0 72	0 72	0 70	0 68	0 62	0 62	0 61	0 77	0 65	0 71
Oats ..... "	0 41	0 41	0 41	0 42	0 45	0 47	0 48	0 51	0 46	0 38	0 37	0 37	0 43	0 43	0 43
Peas ..... "	0 74	0 76	0 78	0 79	0 83	0 82	0 79	0 81	0 79	0 68	0 70	0 70	0 79	0 74	0 76
Rye ..... "	0 82	0 81	0 80	0 80	0 82	0 78	0 71	0 72	0 64	0 62	0 62	0 60	0 81	0 64	0 74
Corn ..... "	0 61	0 63	0 64	0 67	0 68	0 80	0 78	0 78	0 82	0 59	0 49	0 48	0 66	0 64	0 65
Beans ..... "	2 39	2 79	2 79	2 69	2 53	2 58	2 69	2 29	1 62	1 30	1 55	1 65	2 62	1 92	2 35

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto.															
Cattle ..... per cwt.	3 47	3 33	3 95	4 16	4 50	4 97	4 13	4 10	4 06	4 44	4 07	4 25	4 09	4 24	4 18
Calves ..... each	8 06	9 00	9 60	8 25	7 58	10 80	11 75	8 20	7 25	7 50	.....	9 50	8 86	8 88	8 87
Sheep ..... per cwt.	4 62	4 25	4 75	6 16	5 91	5 37	5 06	4 75	4 75	.....	4 94	6 10	5 21	5 15	5 18
Lambs ..... each	5 59	5 63	5 25	6 63	7 13	6 44	3 13	3 30	3 82	3 84	3 64	4 25	6 04	3 69	4 58
Hogs ..... per cwt.	6 08	6 33	6 20	6 50	7 04	7 00	7 25	7 65	7 21	6 27	5 86	6 16	6 51	6 57	6 55
Montreal.															
Cattle ..... per cwt.	4 36	5 01	4 99	5 57	5 79	6 55	5 16	5 80	5 32	4 54	4 48	5 00	5 22	5 11	5 19
Calves ..... each	6 40	7 39	8 91	6 36	6 03	8 50	7 25	5 75	5 75	10 25	9 50	.....	7 03	7 50	7 10
Sheep ..... per cwt.	5 33	6 16	6 87	9 00	8 25	8 00	6 75	6 50	6 67	6 00	6 20	6 38	6 96	6 49	6 83
Lambs ..... each	4 44	4 80	5 12	3 08	4 44	4 25	3 58	3 68	3 54	3 38	3 66	3 88	4 88	3 60	4 18
Hogs ..... per cwt.	6 75	6 79	7 02	7 37	7 76	7 94	7 53	7 33	7 85	.....	6 94	6 81	7 28	7 44	7 33

* The average price of Fall Wheat for the five months, August—December, was $0.971; Spring Wheat, $1.019; Barley, $0.638; Oats, $0.42; Peas, $0.726, and Rye, $0.623. The average price of beans for the four months, September—December, was $1.55, and of corn for the three months, October—December, $0.50.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

TABLE No. X.—Showing the chief exports of Agricultural Products and Animals and their Products from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for the eleven fiscal years ending 30th June, 1881; also the values of total exports and of the exports to Great Britain for each year, as furnished by the Trade Returns to the Dominion Parliament.

Year.	Wheat.				Barley and Rye.				Peas.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$
1871	636,413	738,333	1,112,498	1,243,464	4,527,426	3,210,710	305,302	214,623	312,237	253,660	847,458	747,830
1872	1,456,178	1,889,169	1,536,941	2,011,463	5,400,501	3,330,010	205,745	144,568	319,818	256,982	1,138,175	987,750
1873	1,240,252	1,671,335	3,139,485	4,352,531	4,219,215	2,891,696	119,787	61,516	318,571	227,195	808,417	698,919
1874	1,433,819	1,725,831	5,147,368	7,160,216	3,460,980	3,817,878	218,685	228,092	563,365	439,691	1,153,580	953,803
1875	600,954	591,930	3,782,068	4,367,806	5,156,966	5,177,640	253,331	178,441	643,332	551,167	2,195,315	2,102,113
1876	1,850,321	1,786,576	4,220,070	4,962,719	9,920,819	7,253,487	243,752	173,358	1,303,970	963,126	1,094,806	1,007,365
1877	409,087	440,294	1,984,068	2,302,089	6,178,219	4,451,903	255,640	174,505	688,443	542,623	1,056,962	951,401
1878	2,161,892	2,438,179	2,180,075	2,905,392	6,983,765	4,680,893	694,436	482,961	987,919	728,337	1,431,154	1,254,268
1879	3,277,363	2,919,366	3,272,050	3,326,125	5,565,598	4,823,769	455,201	296,534	696,244	500,890	2,018,341	1,554,314
1880	2,739,356	3,273,696	2,327,310	2,646,906	7,377,418	4,569,925	912,497	608,819	1,030,052	755,881	2,788,927	2,221,025
1881	1,095,875	1,098,470	1,418,547	1,487,672	8,861,457	6,385,239	796,261	650,195	864,036	689,563	3,380,965	2,787,637

Year.	Oats.				Beans.				Malt.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$	Bush.	$
1871	112,288	43,849	392,465	170,008	26,909	30,399	8,510	14,308	167,939	132,810	.....	.....
1872	38,449	14,181	421,316	152,974	40,731	58,355	4,362	7,195	202,969	172,060	38,920	33,200
1873	975	335	595,223	201,651	45,475	62,840	4,837	9,283	368,554	208,534	6,440	6,603
1874	27,158	9,698	207,689	93,314	85,792	125,215	4,136	7,293	474,970	145,917	6,129	7,863
1875	628,565	287,450	850,481	386,423	107,503	122,880	3,911	5,527	101,889	109,517	.....	.....
1876	113,062	39,495	1,063,690	463,380	68,000	58,526	7,229	6,301	144,714	135,178	9,212	8,558
1877	28,999	13,440	1,205,298	465,610	116,504	115,240	3,334	3,911	299,996	269,717	7,336	6,146
1878	10,478	3,221	658,031	230,550	70,275	74,844	790	961	614,199	439,792	.....	.....
1879	1,883	731	407,640	145,748	57,620	51,484	1,413	1,461	182,055*	423,246	2*	12
1880	55,857	19,038	2,059,629	695,214	66,373	67,204	8,753	9,634	379,849*	843,001	.. ..	.....
1881	45,449	16,352	1,258,411	466,249	102,751	110,399	6,106	7,193	255,061	649,534	.....	.....

* Cwt.

TABLE No. X.—AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Year.	Flour.				Oatmeal.				Green Fruit.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	Brls.	$	Brls.	$	Brls.	$	Brls.	$	Brls.	$	Brls.	$
1871	16 000	78,227	278,832	1,454,448	12,104	58,225	6,174	27,960	25,339	37,873	14,805	41,219
1872	81,865	462,991	357,093	2,107,990	10.854	49,473	10,854	49,473	54,201	87,450	42,333	144,672
1873	61,515	366,767	401,455	2,458,144	10,764	49,561	34,282	171,151	7,058	12,515	37,623	131,503
1874	167,763	968,122	364,258	2,165,208	9,085	39,505	43,270	188,123	24,899	42,661	23,048	75,136
1875	33,748	175,956	255,700	1,285,602	15,854	63,482	14,025	73,040	9,234	19,513	44,551	132,046
1876	113,212	558,808	296,596	1,585,654	38,988	167,191	23,689	115,084	63,022	109,572	13,889	41,989
1877	60,621	336,784	198,090	1,083,216	15,612	66,249	17,800	83,625	25,333	48,588	49,827	139,354
1878	183,497	1,009,728	284,283	1,669,710	108,188	467,576	66,033	285,157	6,844	15,294	27,359	85,136
1879	269,585	1,172,815	297,823	1,359,897	47,882	180,789	51,935	219,058	19,841	31,419	42,392	83,496
1880	284,520	1,547,910	255,068	1,350,884	502	1,828	914	782	32,250	57,248	85,085	214,261
1881	265,137	1,275,422	169,013	868,384	26,696	105,148	27,029	128,510	99,834	159,118	178,045	355,288

Year.	Horses.				Horned Cattle.				Swine.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
1871	6,721	650,451	8,085	746,385	66,411	1,923,207	11,075	283,079	9,338	37,530	1,782	9,315
1872	6,416	683,127	5,136	494,664	16,137	433,781	3,301	105,508	2,381	11,517	397	1,990
1873	4,247	469,561	3,916	403,594	11,871	301,751	9,518	235,518	5,087	83,382	164	848
1874	2,503	291,658	2,391	232,154	21,166	435,134	13,875	398,930	6,520	53,142	268	2,759
1875	1,950	215,349	1,834	187,710	22,158	448,789	11,605	226,611	16,532	150,629	151	1,334
1876	2,167	243,747	1,779	168,006	14,919	301,349	6,454	215,787	2,463	9,277	1,178	4,101
1877	3,576	352,862	4,350	396,565	11,244	202,467	6,185	372,673	1,439	10,060	505	1,316
1878	6,112	614,404	7,715	628,247	15,566	461,918	9,148	549,100	2,208	15,463	770	6,663
1879	6,558	638,882	9,667	708,699	18,008	533,535	23,703	1,437,490	3,920	24,936	2,579	34,158
1880	9,327	909,327	11,358	908,390	11,450	307,165	37,044	2,244,438	2,535	6,689	3,367	33,395
1881	12,292	1,216,215	8,821	807,829	7,631	244,828	46,373	2,810,212	2,006	4,280	594	6,346

TABLE No. X.—AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Year.	Sheep.				Wool.				Eggs.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	No.	$	No.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	doz.	$	doz.	$
1871	239,065	634,036	71,796	185,652	2,110,942	651,355	774,387	186,040	2,217,579	259,766	676,316	111,288
1872	271,512	787,480	76,415	210,478	1,908,777	744,832	1,283,057	619,057	2,616,111	291,770	703,603	110,783
1873	215,496	671,592	83,549	238,996	1,719,378	826,053	1,316,444	611,330	2,570,948	311,540	765,775	140,799
1874	181,748	516,932	50,946	134,225	1,579,555	540,910	1,112,553	428,493	2,975,758	359,919	661,762	114,822
1875	165,704	444,082	47,565	118,881	1,324,610	461,306	1,228,526	444,145	2,285,481	280,987	325,569	51,788
1876	85,628	353,372	35,088	98,086	1,761,535	570,842	1,100,484	353,851	2,623,196	342,633	309,656	44,934
1877	160,057	453,370	33,253	88,263	787,112	213,448	1,592,817	470,167	3,044,940	349,842	1,118,192	78,493
1878	167,622	488.356	56,154	164,995	2,241,307	661,541	111,778	28,667	3,444,454	417,729	648,655	92,346
1879	201,328	568,191	89,498	375,104	2,507,172	587,712	412,977	83,487	3,382,350	358,404	864,635	88,324
1880	226,970	673,735	135,421	651,613	3,017,670	797,155	425,550	92,438	4,052,858	444,896	1,146,679	144,948
1881	194,205	609,034	130,658	685,290	1,271,786	381,562	20,708	5,958	5,729,847	696,554	1,453,564	190,992

Year.	Beef.				Pork.				Bacon and Hams.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$
1871	21,041	72,793	17,388	151,285	15,007	129,077	29,472	268,111	42,744	418,218	60,700	600,700
1872	11,824	91,922	6,421	54,901	3,212	14,517	13,688	95,367	85,500	630,154	39,939	369,002
1873	6,305	49,042	6,811	52,273	31,555	160,862	12,059	96,461	153,360	1,100,892	203,586	1,221,536
1874	38,738	296,911	15,449	135,675	87,275	211,772	10,317	85,034	121,193	947,593	59,214	635,894
1875	1,570	11,933	8,480	87,883	16,476	161,778	8,998	71,122	42,682	372,094	45,821	450,504
1876	5,782	51,620	7,537	71,923	16,375	91,703	13,230	115,351	56,900	564,205	24,442	282,816
1877	26,717	212,878	18,773*	139,437	10,112	89,173	13,427	108,065	102,286	841,980	38,335	406,881
1878	34,331	292,671	14,304	144,185	2,522	18,479	4,349	24,469	39,050	346,671	17,435	126,575
1879	15,266	115,156	2,187	19,363	2,345	12,791	1,494	7,199	35,320	214,044	11,067	73,734
1880	765	5,239	3,077	23,064	3,637	19,396	8,207	42,246	65,035	337,713	30,458	194,016
1881	444	3,277	8,263	57,358	3,543	25,532	9,195	72,285	71,306	531,011	32,144	226,355

*Mutton included.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Year.	Lard.				Butter.				Cheese.			
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Quebec.	
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
1871	522,829	58,480	731,190	84,753	2,366,957	486,909	12,329,584	2,428,679	2,000,780	233,328	6,262,493	876,019
1872	629,196	50,803	467,018	52,394	1,898,938	350,923	16,270,542	3,091,800	1,893,102	235,325	14,455,025	1,594,865
1873	713,116	48,557	1,610,032	154,144	2,459,301	446,993	12,005,534	2,229,195	3,875,960	458,402	15,589,794	1,819,712
1874	617,511	48,433	1,595,680	168,472	1,601,160	370,315	10,175,446	2,149,069	2,849,095	338,770	20,975,627	3,150,804
1875	187,733	21,250	125,619	15,531	721,166	206,804	7,550,596	1,915,735	4,527,118	559,043	27,709,939	3,309,358
1876	34,548	3,973	597,009	46,996	1,484,807	310,906	9,946,849	2,080,753	5,663,470	689,379	29,242,073	3,051,963
1877	141,517	14,173	394,488	48,252	1,048,625	217,536	12,920,358	2,714,958	6,000,293	710,637	29,908,342	3,035,188
1878	134,144	13,998	127,985	13,245	2,518,147	427,709	9,829,513	1,837,085	13,612,051	1,411,856	24,428,695	2,585,931
1879	257,703	12,958	53,520	5,361	2,754,163	343,990	10,879,397	1,664,689	19,670,539	1,669,010	26,719,224	2,118,680
1880	262,379	13,920	233,992	17,106	2,690,268	469,843	14,917,053	2,455,775	13,547,729	1,199,973	26,770,182	2,687,062
1881	96,908	5,628	107,650	13,685	3,016,429	617,636	13,818,723	2,817,460	16,525,879	1,771,736	32,726,362	3,738,310

ABSTRACT of total agricultural exports from each Province and of exports to Great Britain, with grand totals for both Provinces.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Grand Totals.	
	Total Exports.	To Britain.	Total Exports.	To Britain.	To all Countries.	To Britain.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	10,765,220	939,591	10,907,824	8,139,154	21,673,044	9,078,745
1872	11,460,455	1,065,125	13,575,695	9,327,763	25,036,150	10,392,888
1873	11,271,932	1,766,239	16,695,693	12,558,652	27,967,625	14,324,891
1874	12,315,177	1,692,161	19,445,670	15,348,860	31,760,847	17,041,021
1875	11,075,425	1,133,339	16,099,290	13,160,297	27,174,715	14,293,636
1877	15,871,511	1,846,449	16,159,385	13,575,175	32,037,896	15,421,624
1878	11,276,616	1,981,045	14,194,320	11,439,735	25,470,936	13,420,780
1879	15,186,521	5,092,842	13,832,056	11,872,612	29,018,377	17,565,454
1880	16,136,627	5,992,342	14,296,342	12,136,098	30,432,969	18,128,440
1881	17,907,145	7,057,033	18,524,835	15,221,946	36,431,980	22,278,979
	18,254,467	6,272,121	20,720,714	16,824,151	38,975,181	23,096,272

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by decennial stages the Agricultural Progress of Ontario in the twenty years, 1851–71. (The census of 1871 gives the Crop Acreage of Wheat and Potatoes only.)

BY THE CENSUS OF	Total Population.	The Farm Land.				Wheat.		Barley.		Rye.	
		No. of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.	Acres Cultivated.	Wood and Wild Land.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
1851	952,004	99,906	9,825,915	3,702,783	6,123,132	798,275	12,682,550	30,129	625,452	49,066	318,429
1861	1,396,091	131,983	13,354,907	6,051,619	7,303,288	1,386,365	24,620,425	118,940	2,821,962	70,376	973,181
1871	1,620,851	172,258	16,161,676	8,833,626	7,328,040	1,365,905	14,233,389	.....	9,461,233	.....	547,609

TABLE No. XI.—*Continued.*

BY THE CENSUS OF	Peas.		Oats.		Buckwheat.		Corn.		Potatoes.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
1851	186,643	3,127,681	413,058	11,391,867	44,264	579,935	72,047	1,688,805	77,966	4,982,186
1861	460,595	9,601,396	678,337	21,220,874	74,565	1,248,637	79,918	2,256,290	137,266	15,325,920
		7,653,545	.....	22,138,958	.....	585,158	.....	3,148,467	174,641	17,138,534

BY THE CENSUS OF	Bush. Turnips.	Bush. Carrots.	Bush. Mangel Wurzel.	Bush. Beans.	Lbs. Hops.	Tons Hay.	Bush. Clover and Hay Seed.	Lbs. Flax and Hemp.	Lbs. Tobacco.	Lbs. Maple Sugar.
1851.....	3,110,318	174,689	54,206	18,309	113,527	693,727	39,029	59,680	777,426	3,669,874
1861.....	18,206,959	1,905,598	546,971	49,143	247,052	861,844	61,818	1,225,934	.....	6,970,605
1871.....	22,455,543	2,706,903		107,925	1,188,940	1,805,476	189,716	1,165,117*	399,870	6,247,442

* Dressed Flax.

TABLE No. XI.—*Continued.*

BY THE CENSUS OF	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lbs. Butter.	Lbs. Cheese.*	Bbls. Beef.	Bbls. Pork.	Lbs. Wool.
1851.....	297,070	447,389	201,670	1,050,168	571,496	16,064,532	2,292,600	113,445	317,010	2,619,434
1861.....	451,640	563,688	377,681	1,170,225	776,001	26,828,264	2,687,172	67,508	336,744	3,659,766
1871.....	638,759	764,415	489,001	1,514,914	874,664	37,623,643	3,432,797	——†	——†	6,411,305

* Home made. † Returns give No. of animals killed.

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by Counties the quantity of Milk used, the quantity and value of Cheese made, and the quantity of Cheese on hand, as returned for 306 Factories in December, 1882; also the total number of Factories in the Province in 1882.

COUNTY.	Factories.		Milk Used.	Cheese Made.	Value of Cheese.	Cheese on Hand.
	Total Number.	Number making Returns.				
			lbs.	lbs.	$	lbs.
Kent	12	5	3,054,764	293,576	32,070	
Elgin	25	13	12,164,698	1,171,984	125,720	
Norfolk	18	4	2,841,510	269,217	28,832	
Haldimand	5	5	3,183,446	318,344	5,917	
Welland	4	3	259,112	25,849	3,060	
Lambton	12	9	7,306,141	705,404	75,995	
Huron	16	11	12,232,175	1,190,212	132,110	491
Bruce	7	4	3,269,566	317,092	34,213	
Simcoe	6	2	525,000	52,500	5,322	
Middlesex	25	16	22,688,777	2,191,082	241,130	
Oxford	31	15	25,578,094	2,494,035	268,550	
Brant	7	2	1,970,522	191,475	21,712	
Perth	33	18	24,123,724	1,883,919	209,465	
Wellington	8	7	5,461,005	530,989	59,256	
Waterloo	8	8	6,860,290	639,328	66,529	324
Wentworth	3	3	4,165,804	402,141	40,097	5,486
Peel	3	2	1,901,204	164,226	17,673	50
York	3	2	356,340	34,142	3,934	
Ontario	5	2	644,398	53,812	6,935	
Durham	6	4	2,902,802	278,850	30,751	
Northumberland	19	13	12,423,333	1,228,751	133,853	
Prince Edward	10	7	3,466,800	342,648	37,326	
Lennox and Addington	10	10	8,454,817	820,295	89,700	
Frontenac	20	6	3,373,799	349,284	36,397	
Leeds and Grenville	49	27	19,138,414	1,823,329	197,775	3,762
Dundas	5	4	2,308,646	231,930	24,639	
Stormont	10	14	9,063,770	919,619	101,659	
Glengarry	43	42	26,000,000	2,600,000	300,000	
Lanark	8	5	4,169,440	411,591	43,973	2,229
Victoria	4	3	2,379,626	234,121	25,454	
Peterborough	9	8	5,684,132	558,731	60,202	
Hastings	31	27	24,415,660	2,492,857	271,861	
Other Counties	16	5	3,445,946	341,098	34,975	
Total	471	306	265,813,755	25,562,431	2,767,085	12,342

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by Counties and Cities the amount of capital, the number of employees, the amount of yearly wages, the value of raw material and the value of products of Manufacturing Establishments in Ontario making returns to the Bureau for 1882; also the total number of Manufacturing Establishments in each County and City of the Province in 1882.

COUNTIES.	Establishments.		Capital invested.	No. of Employees.	Amount of yearly wages.	Value of raw material.	Value of products.
	Total number.	Number making returns.					
			$		$	$	$
Essex	124	14	252,500	223	83,050	128,455	253,284
Kent	150	23	121,300	242	76,154	160,300	303,300
Elgin	124	12	88,300	90	23,026	102,048	168,325
Norfolk	119	25	210,200	286	104,640	222,300	404,300
Haldimand	78	10	43,588	34	9,842	52,829	71,248
Welland	75	10	171,467	122	36,350	409,300	486,051
Lambton	145	17	165,100	196	68,008	222,200	369,340
Huron	230	60	725,040	618	176,635	521,805	820,324
Bruce	198	23	164,000	148	39,010	257,230	365,400
Grey	208	40	261,500	260	92,890	371,334	550,500
Simcoe	292	59	1,246,550	1,099	349,160	429,676	1,079,962
Middlesex	168	20	203,500	243	57,500	205,425	310,030
Oxford	195	29	474,500	522	142,057	437,593	797,880
Brant	90	19	273,500	325	107,800	486,525	658,306
Perth	182	27	383,077	513	154,633	325,820	582,360
Wellington	172	27	222,000	284	76,350	219,850	365,050
Waterloo	233	38	1,145,988	1,157	336,070	1,627,589	2,287,561
Dufferin	45	11	35,300	34	10,914	29,102	57,060
Lincoln	63	13	218,000	214	96 075	207,210	343,700
Wentworth	95	11	571,100	596	149,222	246,400	555,350
Halton	82	16	314,800	211	68,075	248,365	384,200
Peel	97	7	184,990	184	74,650	230,362	428,005
York	231	30	480,500	498	145,993	479,453	806,515
Ontario	177	25	898,000	882	329,894	734,722	1,333,613
Durham	120	24	269,900	104	33,560	305,825	391,100
Northumberland	101	16	173,900	214	55,050	296,120	414,800
Prince Edward	57	16	98,800	153	28,600	113,450	164,000
Lennox and Addington	96	10	110,500	169	45,140	57,400	123,000
Frontenac	46	7	76,400	49	15,500	54,900	82,100
Leeds and Grenville	201	27	508,400	533	206,000	352,325	707,775
Dundas	71	16	201,500	149	46,954	415,160	552,870
Stormont	59	8	334,400	275	81,220	204,644	393,100
Glengarry	57	2	7,000	10	2,500	4,000	9,450
Prescott	24						
Russell	23	5	508,500	259	37,550	212,300	307,100
Carleton	61	2	156,000	82	25,500	101,750	143,000
Renfrew	74	17	126,500	101	30,648	127,500	196,200
Lanark	140	24	973,700	983	262,280	611,130	1,119,636
Victoria	92	23	1,010,500	697	215,074	427,070	796,000
Peterboro'	81	16	279,800	283	86,350	236,000	407,300
Haliburton	3						
Hastings	77	8	75,000	38	13,120	56,994	90,158
Muskoka	41	17	1,486,600	812	309,092	244,443	843,851
Algoma	11	1	100,000	50	30,000	15,000	55,000
Parry Sound	12	3	1,157,000	652	225,750	91,000	513,400
Belleville	44	6	66,700	100	27,447	34,710	88,797
Brantford	33	3	215,000	295	102,000	231,000	485,000
Guelph	53	11	352,950	483	169,690	376,559	681,108
Hamilton	135	15	1,171,200	1,442	482,563	856,069	1,554,580
Kingston	33	9	516,950	552	102,865	259,884	478,791
London	103	11	1,149,000	739	275,324	800,148	1,480,781
Ottawa	55	7	139,000	114	48,585	247,780	333,669
St. Catharines	37	10	515,500	359	160,413	211,295	501,399
St. Thomas	34	8	301,000	207	79,680	183,600	380,100
Toronto	282	31	3,010,927	2,045	736,116	2,152,739	4,099,987
Totals	5,829	919	23,947,427	20,930	6,741,969	17,636,688	31,175,716

MANUFACTURES.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by Industries the amount of capital, the number of the value of products of Manufacturing Establishments in Ontario making returns class in the Province in 1882.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments.		Capital invested.	No. of Employees.	Amount of Yearly Wages.	Average of Yearly Wages.
	Total number.	Number making returns.				
			$		$	$
Agricultural implement works	122	44	3,203,890	2,397	954,586	398
Bent stuff and handle factories	36	6	39,500	111	32,746	295
Boot and shoe factories	16	5	77,600	332	102,660	309
Breweries and malting houses	91	16	572,000	192	79,510	414
Brick and tile yards	117	39	213,100	425	105,177	247
Broom and brush works	35	3	55,800	108	22,835	211
Button factories	8	2	16,000	145	25,000	172
Cabinet and furniture shops	463	38	889,300	1,045	378,682	362
Carding and fulling mills	52	4	14,500	23	5,575	242
Carriage and waggon shops	1,238	96	433,738	672	214,402	319
Cigar and tobacco factories	61	6	189,500	355	106,600	300
Cotton factories	14	3	1,217,950	1,139	256,960	225
Edge tool works	31	3	117,000	171	76,900	450
Engine and boiler works	26	11	431,000	496	216,700	437
Flour and grist mills	661	76	1,123,488	477	182,271	382
Foundries and machine shops	256	27	1,363,650	1,150	476,100	414
Gas works	15	5	1,236,000	175	83,850	479
Hosiery factories	35	13	528,000	801	196,850	228
Meat curing and packing houses	27	3	81,600	54	22,000	407
Musical instrument factories	29	3	130,000	270	130,000	481
Nail and rivet works	10	3	140,000	293	116,150	396
Oil Refineries	27	3	560,000	221	72,800	330
Paper and pulp mills	31	4	285,000	168	58,000	343
Pot and pearl asheries	36	3	9,140	17	6,080	357
Preserved meats and fruits factories	23	6	78,000	214	29,745	139
Pump factories	130	21	85,600	260	73,993	284
Salt works	17	6	250,000	100	30,000	300
Sash, door and blind factories	222	30	299,700	440	163,753	372
Saw mills	796	72	5,171,300	3,466	1,155,373	333
Scutching mills	26	4	44,000	105	20,700	197
Shingle factories	135	9	35,000	103	35,120	341
Tanneries	248	34	392,400	269	100,116	372
Trunk and box factories	31	4	76,000	209	64,500	308
Vinegar Factories	16	2	23,000	16	2,700	169
Woodenware factories	77	7	37,500	84	24,276	289
Woollen factories	229	34	1,633,277	2,000	491,436	246
Miscellaneous	442	274	2,893,894	2,427	627,823	255
Total	5,829	919	23,947,427	20,930	6,741,969	322

MANUFACTURES.

mployees, the amount and average of yearly wages, the value of raw material and o the Bureau for 1882; also the total number of Manufacturing Establishments of each

Value of Raw Material.	Value of Products.	Percentage of Raw Material in Gross Products.	Value of Net Product.	Value of Net Product per Hand.	INDUSTRIES.
$	$		$	$	
1,340,897	3,833,018	35	2,492,121	1,040	Agricultural implement works.
28,000	81,400	34	53,400	481	Bent stuff and handle factories.
150,346	308,596	48	158,250	446	Boot and shoe factories.
334,735	526,475	63	191,740	999	Breweries and malting houses.
45,870	239,110	19	193,240	454	Brick and tile yards.
37,084	66,891	55	29,807	276	Broom and brush works.
15,600	55,000	28	39,400	272	Button factories.
371,420	974,932	38	603,512	578	Cabinet and furniture shops.
18,550	32,350	57	13,800	600	Carding and fulling mills.
246,224	627,238	39	381,014	567	Carriage and waggon shops.
234,327	386,565	61	152,238	429	Cigar and tobacco factories.
286,400	683,400	42	397,000	348	Cotton factories.
103,500	203,000	51	99,500	582	Edge tool works.
201,300	570,000	35	368,700	743	Engine and boiler works.
4,408,705	4,994,261	88	585,556	1,228	Flour and grist mills.
644,493	1,439,425	46	794,932	681	Foundries and machine shops.
94,001	350,812	27	256,811	1,467	Gas works.
505,500	792,400	64	286,900	332	Hosiery factories.
653,200	769,000	85	115,800	2,144	Meat curing and packing houses.
145,000	380,500	52	235,500	872	Musical instrument factories.
300,150	478,406	63	178,256	608	Nail and rivet works.
505,000	680,000	74	175,000	792	Oil refineries.
147,000	284,000	52	137,000	811	Paper and pulp mills.
2,085	14,434	14	12,349	726	Pot and pearl asheries.
49,315	92,400	53	43,085	201	Preserved meats and fruits factories.
64,410	176,410	37	112,000	403	Pump factories.
66,000	108,000	61	42,000	420	Salt works.
304,452	586,900	52	282,448	642	Sash, door and blind factories.
1,162,327	3,160,705	37	1,998,378	576	Saw mills.
18,900	49,000	39	30,100	287	Scutching mills.
28,226	87,162	32	58,936	572	Shingle factories.
460,354	675,950	68	215,596	801	Tanneries.
114,000	232,700	49	118,700	568	Trunk and box factories.
6,200	12,700	49	6,500	406	Vinegar works.
19,549	59,010	33	39,461	470	Woodenware factories.
1,377,785	2,445,060	56	1,067,275	533	Woollen factories.
3,145,783	4,718,506	67	1,572,723	648	Miscellaneous.
17,636,688	31,175,716	57	13,539,028	647	

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. XV.—Monthly Temperatures for the year 1882 as recorded at the principal stations in Ontario, showing for each Month the mean highest, the mean lowest, and the mean of all ranges.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.	Goderich.	Windsor.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Peterboro'.	Barrie.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Mean highest ..	30.5	33.6	33.2	28.7	35.4	30.3	28.7	27.5	22.4	21.2
	Mean lowest...	17.4	18.1	17.9	11.3	12.8	15.5	11.2	6.2	2.1	3.1
	Monthly mean .	23.3	25.8	24.6	20.3	25.7	23.2	19.3	19.0	12.9	9.0
February	Mean highest ..	37.3	43.0	39.4	37.2	42.1	37.4	35.6	36.3	30.8	31.7
	Mean lowest...	25.6	24.3	23.2	21.1	21.6	23.1	17.5	17.1	13.0	10.3
	Monthly mean.	31.1	33.8	31.6	28.9	33.1	30.3	27.1	27.2	21.9	20.1
March	Mean highest ..	37.5	44.5	42.0	38.1	42.9	38.3	38.2	36.7	36.4	35.2
	Mean lowest...	28.6	27.8	25.4	22.9	22.8	25.4	19.8	18.1	19.2	12.5
	Monthly mean.	30.8	36.1	33.0	29.9	34.0	31.7	29.5	27.9	26.2	22.8
April	Mean highest ..	48.1	55.0	51.7	49.2	53.6	48.3	48.8	47.4	45.9	42.9
	Mean lowest...	34.3	32.8	30.6	29.7	29.2	32.0	29.4	28.1	29.6	26.3
	Monthly mean.	39.5	44.3	42.0	39.1	42.9	40.0	40.1	38.7	37.3	35.8
May	Mean highest ..	59.0	62.5	59.1	58.5	60.0	57.3	60.2	59.9	60.9	61.4
	Mean lowest...	43.7	40.4	38.6	38.0	36.2	40.6	37.8	37.0	41.5	38.2
	Monthly mean.	49.7	51.9	50.1	48.6	50.2	48.9	51.4	49.1	50.4	49.4
June	Mean highest ..	70.5	77.4	74.0	71.9	75.0	70.7	72.8	71.9	72.9	73.4
	Mean lowest...	53.6	54.6	52.1	49.6	47.0	52.0	49.7	50.3	52.9	50.7
	Monthly mean.	61.9	66.8	64.0	61.2	63.7	61.6	63.3	61.7	62.4	62.2
July	Mean highest ..	75.6	80.5	74.8	75.4	79.5	76.9	79.4	77.4	77.3	79.5
	Mean lowest...	58.7	57.5	53.4	53.3	52.6	56.9	53.7	55.9	59.5	56.0
	Monthly mean.	68.2	69.8	69.0	64.5	69.5	66.8	69.9	67.9	67.9	67.4
August	Mean highest ..	76.4	78.6	77.1	.....	78.8	76.0	79.3	76.2	79.0	79.3
	Mean lowest...	61.3	60.2	59.2	.....	56.4	59.2	56.5	57.6	56.9	56.7
	Monthly mean.	67.5	70.2	68.0	.....	69.2	67.4	70.0	68.1	67.1	67.5
September	Mean highest ..	70.0	73.6	70.4	70.1	73.2	70.0	72.5	70.6	69.0	68.4
	Mean lowest ...	53.7	52.7	50.2	49.6	49.8	53.1	49.0	51.7	48.9	47.1
	Monthly mean.	62.0	64.8	61.6	59.2	63.1	61.3	61.3	60.9	58.0	57.2
October	Mean highest ..	62.0	67.2	62.9	62.6	66.0	60.5	60.7	61.6	60.8	60.6
	Mean lowest...	46.0	42.9	39.5	41.0	40.5	42.6	39 4	41.5	39.4	38.2
	Monthly mean.	53.7	55.4	52.1	50.7	53.8	51.8	50.2	51.4	50.0	48.0
November	Mean highest ..	42.6	45.4	43.3	40.7	47.2	41.6	40.6	41.4	39.1	38.1
	Mean lowest...	32.5	30.7	26.8	25.2	26.4	29.4	24.6	26.0	24.7	25.1
	Monthly mean.	37.1	38.6	35.3	33.5	37.6	35.9	33.1	33.5	31.8	30.0
December	Mean highest ..	30.6	32.3	32.1	29.0	32.4	30.9	29.1	29.6	25.4	24.4
	Mean lowest...	22.3	20.4	18.7	15.8	16.7	20.0	9.7	15.6	11.1	9.7
	Monthly mean.	26.4	26.9	25.4	23.4	26.2	26.1	22.8	24.0	19.1	17.5

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. XVI.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow in Ontario during the year 1882 at the several Stations reporting for the whole year, and the number of days on which Rain or Snow fell.

STATIONS.	OBSERVERS.	RAIN.		SNOW.	
		Depth, Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth, Inches.	No. of Days.
Windsor	A. Sinclair, M.A.	23.81	90	18.5	17
Simcoe	Rev. G. Grant, B.A	26.75	103	29.2	23
Goderich	H. J. Strang, B.A.	20.96	112	90.1	72
Stratford	C. J. Macgregor, M.A	26.96	95	62.3	61
Goderich L. House	G. M. Macdonald	20.99	116	92.5	75
Zurich	G. Hess	33.21	117	136.5	50
Woodstock	Prof. Wolverton, B.A.	25.05	90	87.5	43
Port Dover	H. Morgan	26.59	137	44.8	63
Port Stanley	M. Payne	28.78	136	38.6	65
Granton	J. Grant	25.37	107	99.0	67
Lucan	G. Cathcart	26.39	90	.....	.....
Listowel	A. Ray	22.50	103	106.5	70
Guelph	A. Shuttleworth	19.39	73	57.2	42
Brantford	T. M. McIntyre, M.A	23.42	68	.....	.....
Conestogo	Dr. Passmore	20.18	123	93.4	96
Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	26.02	99	79.9	68
Owen Sound	J. McLean	21.91	67	113.0	43
Presqu'Isle	J. McKenzie	28.78	64	84.0	55
Penetanguishene	Rev. J. McBride	13.04	90	123.5	52
Saugeen	Mrs. K. Stewart	18.47	107	96.9	81
Point Clark	John Young	14.52	86	75.9	59
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	14.23	103	118.0	82
Georgina	Captain Sibbald, R.N.	16.48	102	60.0	69
Barrie	H. B. Spotton, M.A	14.32	76	113.7	61
Beatrice	J. Hollingsworth	29.56	99	170.6	52
Gravenhurst	F. M. Robinson	22.15	94	88.4	62
Egremont	J. W. Stevenson	19.74	69	60.0	.....
Toronto	Observatory	20.59	110	42.5	62
Hamilton	G. Dickson, B.A.	26.83	101	49.2	38
Cornwall	James Smith, M.A	22.45	116	69.4	74
Peterborough	John Dixon, M.A.	24.88	67	49.7	34
Lakefield	S. Sheldrake	15.43	66	66.8	32
Lindsay	T. Beall	23.20	95	77.7	50
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	23.99	118	78.5	73
Rockliffe	W. H. McIntyre	28.79	108	102.1	61
Pembroke	A. Thomson	37.55	101	74.0	34
Northcote	F. Kosmark	21.99	82	69.0	31
Elora	W. La Penotiere	19.40	96	76.0	54

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing total depth of Rain and melted Snow at 70 Stations in Ontario, July to December (inclusive), 1882.

Station.	County.	Precipitation.	Station.	County.	Precipitation.	Station.	County.	Precipitation.
Windsor	Essex	11.7	St. Thomas	Elgin	16.1	N. Glanford	Wentworth	12.3
Stony Point	do	10.7	Port Dover	Norfolk	12.9	Copetown	do	14.9
Tecumseh	do	11.6	Simcoe	do	12.9	St. Catherines	Lincoln	12.9
Maidstone	do	15.7	Woodstock	Oxford	16.7	Georgina	York	10.3
Cottam	do	14.4	Conestogo	Waterloo	15.2	Toronto	do	11.8
Amherstburg	do	14.9	Brantford	Brant	10.0	Lindsay	Victoria	16.7
Goderich	Huron	14.7	Fergus	Wellington	13.3	Brechin	Ontario	9.7
Zurich	do	23.7	Guelph	do	11.8	Peterborough	Peterborough	13.1
Hensall	do	14.9	Elora	do	15.0	Lakefield	do	12.8
Egmondville	do	19.0	Owen Sound	Grey	17.4	Ennismore	do	13.3
Goderich L. House	do	14.4	Presqu'Isle	do	19.4	Pembroke	Carleton	16.8
Stratford	Perth	17.3	Egremont	do	12.5	Clontarf	Renfrew	14.9
Listowel	do	15.4	Durham	do	20.3	Rockliffe	do	21.0
Saugeen	Bruce	14.3	Penetanguishene	Simcoe	14.9	Northcote	do	13.0
Point Clark	do	11.0	Orillia	do	14.2	Deseronto	Hastings	9.8
Granton	Middlesex	14.5	Barrie	do	12.3	Kingston	Frontenac	14.2
Lucan	do	12.4	Parry Sound	Muskoka	17.5	L'Orignal	Prescott	16.0
Ailsa Craig	do	14.6	Beatrice	do	23.9	Augusta	do	15.0
Wilton Grove	do	13.0	Gravenhurst	do	14.7	Merrickville	Grenville	12.3
Delaware	do	13.2	Huntsville	do	18.0	Edwardsburgh	do	11.5
Strathroy	do	16.4	Georgetown	Halton	13.6	Lodi	Stormont	13.2
Birnam	Lambton	16.4	Credit	Peel	11.0	Lunenburg	do	16.3
Sarnia	do	14.3	Hamilton	Wentworth	16.4	Cornwall	do	14.2
Port Stanley	Elgin	13.6						

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TABLE No. XVIII.—Monthly Summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario for the year 1882.

MONTHS.	W. AND S. W.		N. W. AND N.		CENTRE.		E. AND N. E.	
	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.	Inches of Rain.	Inches of Snow.
January	1.44	9.5	1.08	20.4	1.22	7.8	0.96	20.7
February	1.66	4.3	0.69	11.7	1.18	5.4	0.95	10.6
March	2.74	13.1	1.96	16.4	1.58	4.6	1.23	12.6
April	1.56	0.7	1.62	1.5	0.94	0.3	1.25	2.2
May	4.77	S	2.14	S	3.59	S	2.94	S
June	3.77	....	3.08	....	3.17	....	3.29	....
July	1.50	....	1.65	....	1.17	....	2.48	....
August	4.05	....	2.80	....	3.74	....	3.04	....
September	1.74	....	2.58	....	1.94	....	3.31	....
October	1.86	....	1.90	....	1.30	....	1.33	....
November	1.19	10.4	1.25	16.1	1.44	8.7	1.30	4.5
December	0.64	23.0	0.43	40.3	1.28	17.7	0.25	23.5
Totals	26.92	61.0	21.18	106.4	22.55	44.5	22.33	74.5

TABLE No. XIX.—Monthly Summary of Sunshine in Ontario during the year 1882, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon each Month, the hours of registered Sunshine, and the totals for the year or part of year.

	Hours of Sun above Horizon.	STATIONS.									
		Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Toronto.	St. Catharines.	Lindsay.	Barrie.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
	Hrs.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.	Hrs. of s. s.
January	286	.....	65	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	291	.....	94	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	370	.....	123	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	406	.....	299	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	461	.....	207	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	466	.....	243	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	471	.....	263	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	435	.....	189	.....	235	182	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	376	173	225	185	245	192	232	.....	.....	183	.....
October	340	167	185	186	212	157	194	.....	181	167	.....
November	287	82	85	71	78	53	87	.....	87	81	.....
December	274	35	16	13	28	22	44	22	50	35	.....
Totals	4,463	.....	1,994	.....	2,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE No. XX.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1876–1882 as recorded at the Toronto Observatory, in lat. 43° 39.′ 4 north, and long. 5h. 17m. 33s. west.

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	45.42	46.06	45.43	44.16	47.09	46.10	43.98
Difference from average (42 years)	+ 1.21	+ 1.85	+ 1.22	− 0.05	+ 2.88	+ 1.89	− 0.23
Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40′)	− 5.60	− 4.96	− 5.59	− 6.86	− 3.93	− 4.92	− 7.04
Highest temperature	89.9	92.7	89.9	89.5	95.4	88.7	92.9
Lowest temperature	− 17.4	− 15.1	− 8.3	− 8.9	− 9.0	− 13.9	− 9.5
Monthly and Annual Ranges	107.3	107.8	98.2	98.4	104.4	102.6	102.4
Mean daily range	15.70	16.61	15.96	17.10	15.11	16.19	15.68
Greatest daily range	36.0	40.9	30.8	34.1	28.6	33.2	42.1
Mean height of the barometer	29.6515	29.6311	29.6359	29.6353	29.5647	29.6346	29.6017
Difference from average (41 years)	+.0353	+.0149	+.0197	+.0191	−.0515	+.0184	−.0145
Highest barometer	30.447	30.461	30.323	30.319	30.123	30.352	30.350
Lowest barometer	28.781	28.911	28.800	28.948	28.607	28.712	28.703
Monthly and Annual Ranges	1.666	1.550	1.523	1.371	1.516	1.640	1.647
Mean humidity of the air	74	75	77	76	77	74	76
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.265	0.283	0.260	0.267	0.293	0.272	0.263
Mean of cloudiness	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.66
Difference from average (28 years)	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	− 0.01	+ 0.06
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of the wind	N 47 W	N 50 W	S 80 W	N 72 W	N 63 W	N 62 W	N 51 W
" velocity of the wind	2.11	2.70	2.86	3.18	2.25	1.80	1 98
Mean velocity (miles per hour)	10.42	9.91	10.54	10.36	8.32	8.33	9.29
Difference from average (34 years)	+ 2.86	+ 2.35	+ 2.98	+ 2.80	+ 0.76	+ 0.77	+ 1.73
Total amount of rain	20.587	21.138	30.922	22.515	43.390	21.885	21.063
Difference from average (39 years)	−7.518	−6.967	+2.817	−5.590	+15.285	−6.220	−7.042
Number of days rain	110	123	140	107	132	116	117
Total amount of snow	42.5	57.6	44.0	68.5	51.0	37.3	113.4
Difference from average (39 years)	−27.42	−12.32	−25.92	− 1.42	−18.92	−32.62	+45.48
Number of days of snow	62	64	78	79	56	54	76
Number of fair days	209	191	163	188	202	204	186
Number of Auroras observed	60	23	23	9	7	13	13
Possible to see Aurora (No. of nights)	204	187	198	191	195	206	171
Number of Thunderstorms	28	24	47	37	30	33	19
Number of hours Sunshine	2169.5						
Ratio of possible sunshine	0.46						

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing the Rural and Urban Population of Ontario by the Dominion Census for 1881, and by Municipal Censuses for 1872 and 1877–82; also the area of Municipalities as returned by Assessors in 1882.

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	ESSEX.	Acres.							
2,406	Anderdon, Township	31,272	2,045	2,003	1,962	1,875	1,816	1,637	1,396
4,817	Colchester do	62,084	4,088	3,975	3,861	3,861	3,484	3,314	2,113
3,494	Gosfield do	50,670	3,172	3,345	3,517	3,390	2,772	3,682	2,903
3,260	Maidstone do	38,426	2,986	2,993	3,000	2,691	2,709	2,535	2,065
1,727	Malden do	20,632	1,535	1,531	1,527	1,562	1,529	1,533	1,365
3,552	Mersea do	51,484	3,300	3,143	2,986	2,841	2,702	2,500	2,429
361	Pelèe do	9,888	301	330	360	260	.....	.....	.....
2,483	Rochester do	32,356	2,103	2,018	1,933	2,155	1,933	1,918	1,571
4,386	Sandwich E. do	43,005	4,087	3,843	3,600	3,623	3,568	3,361	3,068
2,860	Sandwich W. do	22,961	2,420	2,366	2,311	2,370	2,370	2,360	1,893
4,410	Tilbury W do	40,296	3,760	3,530	3,301	3,123	2,953	2,862	2,152
2,672	Amherstburg, Town	400	2,660	2,543	2,426	2,229	2,145	1,975	1,725
1,143	Sandwich do	2,000	1,049	1,038	1,028	1,071	1,096	1,155	952
6,561	Windsor do	1,867	6,740	6,283	5,826	6,166	6,166	6,394	4,564
556	Belle River, Village	500	625	605	585	603	502	473	.....
863	Kingsville do	470	798	822	845	840	788	.....	.....
1,411	Leamington do	500	1,111	1,152	1,160	1,145	967	958	.....
46,962	Totals	408,811	42,780	41,520	40,228	39,742	38,500	36,658	28,196
	KENT.								
3,239	Camden, Township	38,264	2,844	2,616	2,579	2,633	2,501	2,712	2,762
5,907	Chatham do	84,139	4,895	4,871	5,048	4,813	4,687	4,644	3,465
4,447	Dover do	62,135	3,231	3,429	3,218	3,533	3,416	3,301	2,594
6,410	Harwich do	86,880	5,777	4,999	5,017	4,982	4,875	4,630	5,049
3,962	Howard do	58,329	3,444	4,232	3,708	3,555	3,553	3,310	4,233
3 766	Orford do	48,982	2,617	2,880	2,926	2,915	2,830	2,811	2,530

5,298	Raleigh do	66,755	4,704	4,570	4,313	4,203	4,013	3,854	3,743
1,082	Romney do	21,022	1,003	961	892	913	845	837	642
2,872	Tilbury, E. do	42,689	2,517	2,521	2,477	2,145	2,237	2,004	1,704
1,495	Zone do	22,908	1,255	1,355	1,378	1,155	1,284	1,202	998
965	Bothwell, Town	2,371	890	851	1,029	1,021	931	937	1,004
7,873	Chatham do	1,650	7,739	7,656	7,572	7,265	7,325	6,989	4,816
1,979	Dresden do	642	1,747	1,829	1,592	1,696	1,256	1,271	780
1,538	Ridgetown do	679	1,700	1,429	1,312	1,120	799	803	.....
1,212	Blenheim, Village	485	1,050	1,010	1,341	1,199	1,038	884	.....
740	Thamesville do	500	652	682	753	691	660	625	.....
1,525	Wallaceburg do	509	1,200	1,140	1,270	1,278	938	947	.....
54,310	Totals	538,939	47,265	47,031	46,425	45,117	43,188	41,761	34,320
	ELGIN.								
4,718	Aldborough, Township	70,064	4,335	4,280	4,247	4,264	4,136	4,000	2,827
4,649	Bayham do	55,971	3,432	3,830	4,389	4,457	4,480	4,455	4,350
1,844	Dorchester, S. do	30,233	1,651	1,716	1,758	1,721	1,663	1,905	2,000
4,290	Dunwich do	62,000	3,629	3,649	3,858	3,697	3,902	3,886	3,043
4,415	Malahide do	62,276	4,013	3,861	3,985	3,863	3,929	4,311	3,926
5,206	Southwold do	72,392	4,399	4,442	4,454	4,598	4,538	4,533	2,961
5,575	Yarmouth do	69,575	4,420	5,393	5,213	5,172	4,906	4,843	4,339
1,540	Aylmer, Village	407	1,498	1,407	1,409	1,466	1,466	1,303	845
674	Port Stanley do	406	698	650	758	755	767	707	.....
555	Springfield do	480	527	474	400	750	.....	.....	.....
528	Vienna do	1,400	490	495	530	520	467	484	566
33,994	Totals	425,204	29,092	30,197	31,201	31,263	30,254	30,427	24,857
	NORFOLK.								
4,416	Charlotteville, Township	52,155	3,904	3,903	4,002	3,926	3,943	3,827	3,408
2,071	Houghton do	30,289	1,912	1,927	1,976	1,880	1,851	1,856	1,945
3,514	Middleton do	42,845	3,208	3,309	3,351	3,208	3,156	3,077	2,687
4,963	Townsend do	64,390	4,397	4,530	4,609	4,219	4,293	5,393	4,840
5,819	Walsingham do	71,158	4,981	4,956	5,472	5,500	5,330	5,220	4,774
4,913	Windham do	64,958	4,158	4,296	4,060	4,023	4,019	4,208	3,190
2,922	Woodhouse do	34,534	2,495	2,600	2,531	2,444	2,393	3,539	3,465
2,645	Simcoe, Town	800	3,000	2,498	2,493	2,702	3,000	2,949	2,000
1,146	Port Dover, Village	452	1,076	1,065	1,046	1,079	1,081	.....	.....
1,118	Waterford do	470	1,110	1,110	1,052	912	946	.....	.....
33,527	Totals	362,051	30,241	30,194	30,592	29,893	30,012	30,069	26,309

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	HALDIMAND.	Acres.							
1,220	Canboro', Township	21,313	1,085	1,104	1,104	1,020	981	983	972
2,109	Cayuga, North, Township	32,657	1,800	1,838	1,844	1,866	1,867	1,818	1,855
959	Cayuga, South do	13,253	869	909	930	901	892	926	885
1,040	Dunn do	16,065	936	936	910	908	828	868	913
1,799	Moulton do	26,815	1,601	1,546	1,441	1,450	1,529	1,951	1,752
2,863	Oneida do	31,943	2,012	2,021	2,051	2,082	2,123	2,324	2,085
2,217	Rainham do	25,523	1,909	1,927	1,900	1,841	1,863	1,846	1,768
2,545	Seneca do	41,601	2,323	2,469	2,315	2,740	2,758	2,793	2,565
494	Sherbrooke do	4,670	457	465	480	474	461	495	.....
5,854	Walpole do	66,773	5,097	5,051	5,257	5,258	5,159	4,777	4,515
1,242	Caledonia, Village	546	978	1,102	1,152	1,153	1,148	1,171	1,085
830	Cayuga do	1,400	753	758	752	801	841	901	855
1,808	Dunnville do	1,125	1,611	1,591	1,480	1,708	1,670	1,657	1,386
24,980	Totals	283,684	21,431	21,708	21,646	22,202	22,120	22,510	20,636
	WELLAND.								
3,986	Bertie, Township	35,262	3,661	3,460	3,211	3,407	3,425	3,320	3,000
1,318	Crowland, Township	18,848	1,253	1,185	1,166	1,120	1,112	1,149	1,181
4,182	Humberstone, Township	29,766	2,862	3,098	3,495	3,440	2,927	2,141	2,323
2,623	Pelham do	28,800	2,337	2,406	2,436	2,436	2,422	2,353	2,247
3,162	Stamford do	21,411	1,852	2,836	2,618	2,682	2,614	2,545	2,568
2,456	Thorold do	22,590	2,106	2,502	2,488	2,785	2,560	2,342	2,346
2,996	Wainfleet do	44,908	2,400	2,331	2,326	2,200	2,269	2,369	2,003
1,273	Willoughby do	18,818	1,101	1,024	1,086	1,129	1,129	995	1,033
2,347	Niagara Falls, Town	1,033	2,155	2,200	2,186	2,087	2,059	2,070	1,555
2,456	Thorold do	770	2,468	2,471	2,794	2,874	3,050	2,994	1,468
1,870	Welland do	1,130	1,781	1,876	1,972	2,500	2,600	2,466	1,230
664	Chippewa, Village	299	608	631	651	718	814	825	942
722	Fort Erie do	619	562	600	649	766	842	700	900
1,716	Port Colborne, Village	244	1,189	1,520	1,773	1,866	1,661	1,421	1,009
31,771	Totals	224,498	26,335	28,340	28,821	30,010	29,484	27,690	23,805

	LAMBTON.								
3,360	Bosanquet, Township	53,118	2,831	2,863	2,896	2,882	2,921	3,299	3,420
3,492	Brooke do	69,715	2,933	3,005	3,080	3,039	3,068	3,059	2,332
2,026	Dawn do	38,813	1,943	1,850	1,758	1,648	1,512	1,655	1,061
3,588	Enniskillen do	46,368	2,662	2,576	2,490	2,544	2,500	2,800	1,784
2,791	Euphemia do	37,978	2,364	2,497	2,630	2,636	2,509	2,509	2,218
5,146	Moore do	68,746	4,804	4,919	5,035	5,091	4,796	4,625	4,142
4,495	Plympton do	75,374	4,133	4,165	4,197	4,043	4,013	4,045	4,274
3,583	Sarnia do	39,200	2,027	2,202	2,377	2,363	3,402	3,558	2,684
4,601	Sombra do	68,894	3,188	2,988	2,788	2,739	3,042	2,708	2,515
4,052	Warwick do	70,000	3,597	3,649	3,701	3,674	3,411	3,638	3,563
3,465	Petrolea, Town	2,700	2,906	3,081	3,257	3,094	3,303	4,024	4,239
3,874	Sarnia do	1,478	4,530	4,270	4,010	4,115	4,016	3,156	3,100
830	Alvinston, Village	465	859	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
569	Arkona do	455	550	595	641	686	578	563	.....
1,614	Forest do	500	1,428	1,402	1,377	1,460	1,632	1,470	.....
552	Oil Springs do	1,883	471	514	558	523	537	537	555
1,293	Point Edward, Village	722	1,423	1,389	1,355	1,167	.....	.....	.....
685	Thedford do	490	765	711	656	592	500	.....	.....
1,132	Watford do	400	1,500	1,405	1,310	985	911	911	.....
886	Wyoming do	478	678	764	850	850	800	850	.....
52,034	Totals	577,777	45,592	45,595	44,966	44,131	43,451	43,407	35,887
	HURON.								
4,766	Ashfield, Township	62,575	3,792	3,719	3,628	3,911	3,846	3,819	3,326
2,663	Colborne do	33,490	2,401	2,114	2,175	2,231	2,200	2,147	2,001
3,444	Goderich do	51,716	2,686	2,785	2,752	2,648	2,754	2,821	2,953
4,577	Grey do	53,306	3,887	4,026	4,047	4,207	3,942	3,942	3,355
4,421	Hay do	45,668	3,396	3,486	3,495	3,644	3,543	3,463	3,247
5,616	Howick do	67,252	5,035	5,256	5,193	5,305	5,420	5,348	5,465
3,875	Hullett do	52,206	3,029	3,373	3,378	3,301	3,394	3,401	3,129
4,046	McKillop do	28,725	3,185	3,699	3,682	3,551	3,588	3,632	3,283
3,815	Morris do	55,244	3,267	3,444	3,372	3,293	3,255	3,262	3,428
2,940	Stanley do	42,699	2,306	2,400	2,373	2,383	2,397	2,397	3,330
4,504	Stephen do	45,000	3,820	3,775	3,644	3,826	3,843	4,006	3,124
3,550	Tuckersmith, Township	40,960	3,100	3,248	3,317	3,161	3,128	3,096	3,086
3,010	Turnberry do	34,800	2,292	2,355	2,467	2,527	2,614	2,632	2,732
3,074	Usborne do	42,560	2,890	2,763	2,740	2,753	2,616	2,656	3,007
2,674	Wawanosh, E. do	41,637	2,250	2,304	2,329	2,350	2,345	2,412	2,433
2,795	Wawanosh, W. do	41,125	2,261	2,284	2,352	2,499	2,555	2,555	2,488
2,606	Clinton, Town	724	2,502	2,598	2,400	2,457	2,592	2,538	1,928
4,564	Goderich do	895	4.130	4,195	4,328	4,432	4,663	5,003	4,195
2,480	Seaforth do	550	2,356	2,414	2,349	2,348	2,311	2,330	1,522
1,918	Wingham do	625	1,989	1,953	2,038	2,083	2,010	2,072	.....
679	Bayfield Village,	1,700	694	694	632	591	580	780	.....
914	Blyth do	459	1,113	1,161	1,264	1,121	1,150	900	.....
1,280	Brussels do	465	1,282	1,335	1,291	1,429	1,206	1,135	.....

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	HURON.—*Continued.*	Acres.							
1,725	Exeter, Village	1,036	1,587	1,586	1,578	1,682	1,562	1,458	.....
590	Wroxeter do	499	495	568	600	634	650	607	.....
76,526	Totals	745,916	65,745	67,535	67,424	68,369	68,164	68,412	58,032
	BRUCE.								
1,505	Albemarle, Township	25,868	750	794	838	813	666	666	545
3,046	Amabel do	60,133	2,045	1,862	1,680	2,090	2,090	2,090	1,453
3,512	Arran do	53,830	2,974	3,237	3,501	3,573	3,573	3,573	3,034
5,423	Brant do	69,800	4,631	4,687	4,743	4,783	4,799	4,799	4,255
4,236	Bruce do	64,282	3,529	3,650	3,771	3,598	3,830	3,830	3,452
5,909	Carrick do	51,000	4,892	4,940	4,989	5,278	5,177	5,177	4,029
3,807	Culross do	55,025	3,227	3,287	3,347	5,820	3,875	3,875	2,950
1,364	Eastnor, Lindsay and Bury St. Edmunds, T'p..	32,000	1,276	1,197	1,118	953	662	662	.....
3,273	Elderslie, Township	53,853	3,006	3,022	3,038	3,594	3,493	3,493	.....
3,751	Greenock do	60,465	2,892	2,965	3,038	3,099	3,087	3,087	2,977
5,175	Huron do	58,925	4,277	4,259	4,241	4,260	4,267	4,267	2,007
4,506	Kincardine do	58,655	3,335	3,575	3,814	4,230	4,035	4,035	3,283
3,628	Kinloss do	45,557	3,252	3,265	3,279	3,261	3,087	3,087	3,297
2,090	Saugeen do	33,121	1,911	1,841	1,771	1,824	1,841	1,841	2,687
2,876	Kincardine, Town	1,500	2,539	2,593	2,648	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,515
2,604	Walkerton do	1,350	2,652	2,612	2,572	2,396	2,537	2,537	1,535
893	Chesley, Village	500	838	789	740	.....	.....	.....	1,070
1,162	Lucknow do	440	1,260	1,164	1,068	1,117	1,110	1,110	.....
1,154	Paisley do	262	963	943	923	981	1,168	1,168	.....
1,400	Port Elgin do	705	1,470	1,394	1,319	1,450	1,564	1,564	.....
1,141	Southampton, Village	492	1,125	1,116	1,108	942	884	884	840
561	Tara do	500	626	688	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
861	Teeswater do	473	926	918	909	982	915	915	.....
545	Tiverton do	500	536	632	728	850	834	834	.....
796	Wiarton do	669	985	977	968	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,218	Totals	729,905	55,917	56,407	56,901	56,394	55,994	55,994	39,929

	Grey.								
4,576	Artemesia, Township	63,791	3,829	3,817	3,866	3,914	3,674	3,602	3,238
5,472	Bentinck do	76,000	4,647	4,721	4,451	4,234	4,050	4,510	4,105
4,915	Collingwood do	58,500	4,103	4,366	4,095	4,251	4,102	4,102	2,828
2,363	Derby do	36,000	1,959	1,955	2,031	2,040	2,046	2,120	1,691
4,455	Egremont do	71,020	3,716	3,754	3,785	3,780	3,753	3,664	3,270
3,688	Euphrasia do	63,783	3,006	3,031	3,850	3,775	3,740	3,675	2,775
4,001	Glenelg do	65,590	3,786	3,725	3,711	3,705	3,735	3,484	3,348
3,688	Holland do	73,440	3,058	3,120	3,182	3,155	2,864	2,970	3,150
3,449	Keppel do	69,360	3,070	3,102	3,068	3,198	3,032	2,881	1,913
6,140	Normanby do	67,300	5,253	5,815	5,804	5,700	5,400	5,276	3,700
3,512	Osprey do	64,188	3,268	3,494	3,484	3,439	3,465	3,420	2,915
3,402	Proton do	64,340	3,093	2,906	3,053	3,230	2,672	2,120	2,143
972	Sarawak do	10,267	865	846	709	876	755	731	641
4,119	St. Vincent do	62,900	3,672	3,349	3,652	3,586	3,615	3,635	4,769
4,143	Sullivan do	66,720	3,464	3,527	3,564	3,558	3,464	3,341	3,075
4,293	Sydenham do	70,497	4,045	3,860	3,756	3,822	3,795	3,814	3,573
1,059	Durham, Town	1,300	1,082	1,033	984	965	886	870	847
1,866	Meaford do	800	1,904	1,790	1,649	1,628	1,736	1,634	.....
4,426	Owen Sound, Town	6,125	4,511	4,309	4,584	4,548	4,320	4,207	3,819
70,539	Totals	991,921	62,331	62,520	63,278	63,404	61,104	60,056	51,800
	Simcoe.								
2,885	Adjala, Township	44,769	2,215	2,210	2,234	2,215	2,260	2,100	1,808
4,666	Essa do	67,543	3,826	3,826	3,708	3,708	4,000	3,833	2,838
3,141	Flos do	46,233	2,451	2,383	2,353	2,229	2,148	1,936	1,655
2,994	Gwillimbury, W., Township	28,820	2,917	2,871	2,676	2,438	2,483	2,511	2,407
5,499	Innisfil, Township	67,313	4,346	4,624	4,440	4,616	4,800	5,038	4,797
3,632	Medonte do	57,335	2,932	2,755	2,777	2,771	2,643	2,348	1,935
6,971	Nottawasaga, Township	86,930	5,319	5,339	5,262	5,332	5,352	6,415	5,425
3,097	Orillia & Matchedash, Township	65,416	2,365	2,354	2,326	2,348	2,311	2,236	1,906
4,566	Oro, Township	69,855	4,015	4,119	3,968	3,809	3,872	4,238	4,329
2,802	Sunnidale do	28,853	2,543	2,628	2,674	2,535	2,535	2,380	1,467
2,993	Tay do	33,310	1,965	1,904	1,564	1,594	1,634	1,962	867
5,325	Tecumseth do	65,300	4,388	4,390	4,393	4,458	4,572	4,451	4,170
3,736	Tiny do	59,659	2,804	2,832	2,619	2,588	2,556	2,686	2,705
1,921	Tossorontio do	44,287	1,270	1,223	1,176	1,141	1,096	1,067	1,266
2,879	Vespra do	54,133	2,520	2,548	2,657	2,217	2,324	2,390	1,839
4,854	Barrie, Town	2,100	4,536	4,611	4,818	4,802	4,515	4,238	2,848
4,445	Collingwood, Town	4,400	4,762	4,134	4,315	4,336	4,094	3,596	2,889
2,910	Orillia do	640	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,749	2,559	2,519	1,632
1,099	Alliston, Village	500	1,168	985	1,140	1,120	1,072	609	.....
1,176	Bradford do	1,700	926	1,025	1,124	1,322	1,350	1,164	933
1,095	Midland do	469	1,264	953	806	799	948	.....	.....
1,089	Penetanguishene, Village	1,256	1,151	980	809	939	543	502	.....
1,028	Stayner, Village	505	1,009	1,008	1,006	830	978	1,069	.....
74,803	Total	831,306	63,592	62,602	61,745	60,896	59,645	60,288	47,716

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	MIDDLESEX.	Acres.							
3,108	Adelaide, Township	44,125	3,119	2,980	2,832	2,786	2,774	2,724	2,532
2,940	Biddulph do	39,259	2,560	2,700	2,615	2,449	2,613	2,523	2,741
5,230	Caradoc do	60,531	4,137	3,880	3,940	3,958	3,836	4,049	3,621
2,674	Delaware do	23,209	1,687	1,687	1,854	1,676	1,570	1,703	1,564
4,056	Dorchester, N., Township	50,843	4,293	3,887	4,082	4,239	4,251	4,109	3,155
3,023	Ekfrid, Township	50,461	2,721	2,806	2,798	2,859	2,720	2,685	2,800
3,092	Lobo do	47,246	2,738	2,894	2,815	2,685	2,725	2,729	2,779
9,599	London do	99,151	8,750	9,503	9,645	8,917	7,946	6,936	10,622
4,178	McGillivray, Township	62,421	3,526	3,685	3,763	3,578	3,645	3,587	1,227
2,192	Metcalfe do	36,149	2,100	2,195	2,223	2,037	2,006	2,142	2,305
2,673	Mosa do	44,738	2,641	2,790	2,708	2,278	2,278	1,949	2,774
3,562	Nissouri, W. do	49,500	3,134	3,550	3,426	3,475	3,000	2,983	3,000
7,892	Westminster do	63,000	7,707	6,834	6,371	6,255	6,097	5,824	5,150
2,195	Williams, E. do	38,113	1,955	1,881	1,881	1,753	1,716	1,953	2,256
2,339	Williams, W. do	34,088	1,925	1,988	1,946	1,916	1,972	2,134	2,625
3,890	London, East, Town	754	4,254	3,663	3,651	3,507	3,328	3,048	.....
3,817	Strathroy do	2,280	3,493	3,640	3,421	3,500	3,351	3,310	3,006
872	Ailsa Craig, Village	444	730	838	899	923	874	711	.....
801	Glencoe do	476	837	801	740	727	605	532	.....
1,601	London West do	500	1,679	1,603	1,578	1,329	1,140	1,188	.....
976	Lucan do	445	873	900	1,070	1,071	1,012	1,100	.....
546	Newbury do	500	560	547	534	560	546	513	.....
1,539	Parkhill do	500	1,471	1,522	1,561	1,604	1,626	1,626	.....
540	Wardsville do	475	415	474	560	540	475	500	489
73,335	Totals	749,208	67,305	67,248	66,913	64,622	62,106	60,558	52,646
	OXFORD.								
2,089	Blandford, Township	29,188	1,811	1,855	1,861	1,587	1,626	1,727	1,671
5,937	Blenheim do	67,116	4,924	5,086	4,880	5,028	4,735	4,440	5,432
4,486	Dereham do	63,270	3,863	3,976	3,831	3,730	3,717	3,754	3,785
3,325	Nissouri, E., do	46,466	2,628	2,612	2,735	2,649	2,643	2,758	3,466

2,632	Norwich, N. do	33,837	2,124	2,129	2,192	2,124	2,189	2,094	2,699
3,360	Norwich, S. do	34,249	2,682	2,615	2,646	2,535	2,558	2,551	2,669
2,313	Oxford, E. do	34,196	2,096	2,081	2,087	2,184	2,122	2,184	2,165
1,645	Oxford, N. do	20,896	1,533	1,461	1,400	1,392	1,342	1,400	1,411
2,694	Oxford, W. do	25,458	2,072	2,263	2,085	2,484	2,300	2,426	2,336
4,591	Zorra, E. do	56,544	4,142	3,774	3,652	3,567	3,447	3,621	4,258
3,430	Zorra, W. do	55,032	2,840	2,742	2,843	2,826	2,742	2,742	3,187
4,318	Ingersoll, Town	1,722	4,353	4,949	5,188	5,157	5,029	5,015	4,649
1,939	Tilsonburgh, Town	1,800	1,834	1,827	1,891	1,780	1,606	1,680	1,445
5,373	Woodstock do	1,275	5,223	5,399	5,382	5,128	5,069	5,298	4,445
616	Embro, Village	1,335	505	510	595	600	541	537	489
1,411	Norwich do	500	1,265	1,316	1,021	1,101	980	944	.....
50,159	Totals	472,884	43,895	44,595	44,289	43,872	42,646	43,171	44,107
	BRANT.								
6,555	Brantford, Township	71,566	5,545	5,537	5,421	5,239	5,263	5,099	5,258
5,466	Burford do	64,624	4,955	4,854	4,861	4,822	4,953	4,812	4,714
3,490	Dumfries, S. do	46,813	3,347	3,448	3,474	3,465	3,121	3,037	2,859
939	Oakland do	10,517	875	875	931	884	900	820	986
1,739	Onondaga do	20,432	1,369	1,431	1,414	1,438	1,491	1,620	1,613
3,173	Paris, Town	685	3,070	3,062	3,098	3,103	2,952	3,090	2,721
21,362	Totals	214,637	19,161	19,207	19,199	18,951	18,680	18,478	18,151
	PERTH.								
3,244	Blanchard, Township	46,142	2,812	2,967	3,121	2,955	2,970	3,242	.....
3,489	Downie do	49,075	3,187	2,928	3,095	3,170	3,346	3,137	3,161
2,722	Easthope, N. do	43,120	2,362	2,390	2,509	2,549	2,544	2,474	2,903
2,244	Easthope, S. do	23,259	1,778	1,829	1,829	1,884	1,825	1,676	1,787
3,275	Ellice do	42,407	2,647	2,804	2,625	2,727	2,605	2,544	2,500
4,421	Elma do	62,509	3,603	3,752	3,914	3,733	3,793	3,744	3,023
2,708	Fullarton do	39,772	2,399	2,469	2,528	2,459	2,560	2,520	2,539
3,394	Hibbert do	40,908	2,779	3,130	3,257	3,052	3,144	3,169	3,018
3,355	Logan do	45,524	2,717	2,813	3,003	3,055	2,732	2,789	2,758
2,998	Mornington do	49,489	3,250	3,586	3,968	3,799	3,848	3,757	3,508
3,655	Wallace do	49,456	3,036	2,979	3,046	3,246	3,179	2,901	3,042
2,688	Listowel, Town	1,700	2,409	2,462	2,696	2,663	2,625	3,140	1,100
2,284	Mitchell do	2,000	2,244	2,377	2,435	2,307	2,366	2,221	1,577
3,415	St. Marys do	2,714	3,442	3,432	4,593	4,593	4,968	4,977	3,574
8,239	Stratford do	2,835	9,000	8,954	8,912	8,885	8,645	8,442	6,101
562	Milverton, Village	478	512	669	770	.....	.....	.....	.....
53,693	Totals	501,388	48,177	49,541	52,301	51,167	51,150	50,733	40,591

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	WELLINGTON.	Acres.							
3,916	Arthur, Township	63,465	3,416	3,554	3,739	3,807	3,599	3,514	3,332
3,611	Eramosa do	43,757	3,229	3,361	3,269	3,223	3,194	3,263	3,258
*5,121	Erin do	70,200	3,677	3,952	3,909	4,250	4,238	4,464	4,160
3,620	Garafraxa, W. do	46,125	3,124	3,216	3,150	2,973	3,150	2,970	2,810
2,793	Guelph do	36,497	2,616	2,823	2,656	2,579	2,738	2,702	2,530
3,347	Luther do	66,431	3,122	2,918	3,136	2,832	2,764	2,549	1,575
4,551	Maryborough do	54,582	3,464	3,669	3,533	3,358	2,783	3,076	3,927
4,443	Minto, Township	68,170	3,798	3,919	3,898	3,903	3,946	3,911	4,390
2,474	Nichol do	26,563	2,176	2,157	2,205	2,219	2,182	2,260	2,411
5,024	Peel do	73,858	4,116	4,382	4,107	4,169	4,095	4,095	4,886
1,958	Pilkington do	29,860	1,750	1,792	1,819	1,837	1,831	1,948	2,014
3,985	Puslinch do	58,338	3,283	3,258	3,466	3,370	3,300	3,470	4,007
1,772	Harriston, Town	995	1,803	1,712	1,737	1,500	1,356	1,275	750
2,170	Mt. Forest do	1,399	2,304	2,194	2,171	1,909	1,903	1,796	1,400
1,828	Palmerston do	919	1,727	1,743	1,759	1,555	1,601	1,601	.....
1,257	Arthur, Village	1,020	1,145	1,265	1,264	1,273	1,198	1,099	459
722	Clifford do	437	664	664	660	683	821	846	.....
587	Drayton do	461	904	789	764	692	696	751	.....
1,387	Elora do	900	1,478	1,390	1,510	1,476	1,490	1,612	1,506
†	Erin do	425	503	406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,733	Fergus do	875	1,661	1,732	1,783	1,688	1,701	1,741	1,550
56,299	Totals	645,277	49,960	50,926	50,535	49,296	48,586	48,943	44,965
	WATERLOO.								
3,848	Dumfries, N., Township	44,418	3,359	3,583	3,283	3,409	3,341	3,161	3,312
7,594	Waterloo do	81,607	6,852	6,997	6,661	6,437	6,301	6,379	6,513
5,752	Wellesley do	66,024	5,002	4,778	5,016	4,968	5,086	4,987	4,852
5,358	Wilmot do	57,300	5,134	4,888	4,910	5,015	4,939	4,889	4,793
5,524	Woolwich do	53,956	5,075	5,193	5,040	5,090	4,966	5,046	4,807
4,054	Berlin, Town	2,885	3,906	4,079	3,911	3,946	3,893	3,780	2,907
5,187	Galt do	739	5,215	4,983	4,736	4,509	4,527	4,499	4,013

2,066	Waterloo do	2,700	2,103	2,012	1,959	1,901	1,899	1,966	1,539
698	Hespeler, Village	491	789	642	597	634	605	602	635
1,240	New Hamburg do	883	1,238	1,151	1,135	1,118	1,277	1,207	940
1,419	Preston do	1,094	1,430	1,305	1,378	1,474	1,424	1,478	1,374
42,740	Totals	312,097	40,103	39,611	38,626	38,501	38,258	37,994	35,685
	DUFFERIN.								
2,914	Amaranth, Township	58,443	2,391	2,504	2,617	2,617	2,553	2,371	1,245
2,635	Garafraxa, E. do	40,014	2,169	2,159	2,150	2,009	2,120	2,158	2,101
3,099	Melancthon do	74,000	2,506	2,514	2,522	2,436	2,500	2,465	1,997
4,097	Mono do	68,089	3,618	3,510	3,401	3,520	3,442	3,662	3,363
4,211	Mulmur do	67,212	3,978	3,836	3,695	3,699	3,414	3,272	2,871
2,847	Orangeville, Town	1,800	2,413	2,523	2,633	2,453	2,416	2,480	1,487
733	Shelburne, Village	500	708	657	606	598	.....	.....	.....
20,536	Totals	310,058	17,783	17,703	17,624	17,332	16,445	16,408	13,064
	LINCOLN.								
2,164	Caistor, Township	32,643	1,928	1,916	1,905	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,873
2,399	Clinton do	24,760	2,017	2,091	2,165	2,782	2,782	2,782	2,491
3,001	Gainsborough do	39,557	2,612	2,615	2,618	3,016	3,016	3,016	2,546
2,218	Grantham do	18,797	2,087	2,083	2,079	2,451	2,451	2,451	3,845
2,416	Grimsby do	32,736	2,390	2,327	2,264	3,123	3,123	3,123	2,634
1,995	Louth do	18,000	1,690	1,664	1,638	1,893	1,893	1,893	1,578
2,004	Niagara do	22,239	1,719	1,832	1,944	2,093	2,093	2,093	1,808
1,441	Niagara, Town	600	1,393	1,445	1,497	1,387	1,443	1,443	1,437
685	Beamsville, Village	547	694	692	691	.....	.....	.....	.....
692	Grimsby do	515	654	645	636	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,798	Merritton do	486	1,697	1,704	1,710	1,800	1,800	1,800	.....
1,129	Port Dalhousie do	400	1,007	1,000	992	1,800	1,500	1,500	971
21,942	Totals	191,280	19,888	20,014	20,139	22,252	22,008	22,008	19,183
	WENTWORTH.								
4,726	Ancaster, Township	45,470	4,213	4,465	4,460	4,386	4,196	4,206	3,446
3,525	Barton do	14,130	3,425	3,270	3,476	2,674	2,711	2,813	2,400
5,230	Beverley do	69,000	4,890	5,100	5,118	4,537	4,621	4,989	4,583
1,814	Binbrook do	26,202	1,511	1,643	1,629	1,536	1,532	1,545	1,710
‡3,598	Flamboro', E. do	33,643	2,359	2,432	2,491	2,482	3,090	2,921	2,940
3,461	Flamboro', W. do	28,000	3,235	3,364	3,341	3,222	3,232	3,455	3,155

* Including Erin Village. † Included in Erin Township. ‡ Including Waterdown Village.

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	WENTWORTH.—*Continued.*	Acres.							
1,977	Glanford, Township	23,491	1,867	1,847	1,887	1,893	1,980	1,879	1,845
2,951	Saltfleet do	27,917	2,614	2,587	2,368	2,259	2,551	2,570	2,250
3,709	Dundas, Town	550	4,021	3,668	3,530	3,536	3,648	3,611	3,232
*	Waterdown, Village	400	750	754	758	742	.....	.....	.....
30,991	Totals	268,803	28,885	29,130	29,058	27,267	27,561	27,989	25,561
	HALTON.								
4,998	Esquesing, Township	63,248	4,448	4,585	4,742	4,774	4,726	4,775	5,688
2,800	Nassagaweya do	42,714	2,708	2,748	2,809	2,710	2,705	2,762	2,551
3,340	Nelson do	45,474	3,080	3,039	3,089	3,089	3,228	2,833	2,594
4,382	Trafalgar do	67,225	4,125	4,384	4,334	4,337	4,231	4,256	3,826
1,302	Milton, Town	400	1,125	1,192	1,258	1,272	1,266	1,067	820
1,710	Oakville do	1,300	1,711	1,709	1,708	1,764	1,843	1,667	1,556
848	Acton, Village	491	838	805	775	752	739	743	.....
1,068	Burlington do	480	1,024	1,046	1,071	1,025	995	980	.....
1,471	Georgetown do	1,033	1,467	1,562	1,612	1,608	1,616	1,630	1,317
21,919	Totals	222,365	20,526	21,070	21,398	21,331	21,349	20,713	18,352
	PEEL.								
3,872	Albion, Township	55,934	3,186	3,189	3,172	3,295	3,346	3,465	3,441
5,310	Caledon do	68,300	3,617	3,568	3,954	3,903	3,839	3,895	3,687
5,476	Chinguacousy do	80,000	4,747	5,005	5,002	5,154	5,210	4,992	5,276
5,873	Toronto do	64,821	5,169	5,343	5,253	5,368	5,428	5,296	5,183
1,363	Toronto Gore do	19,000	1,203	1,245	1,187	1,253	1,262	1,261	1,341
2,920	Brampton, Town	1,600	3,169	2,966	3,128	3,004	3,009	2,718	2,428
606	Bolton, Village	475	549	560	559	781	790	787	795
755	Streetsville do	514	706	655	693	675	617	643	584
26,175	Totals	290,644	22,346	22,531	22,948	23,433	23,501	23,057	22,735

2,976	Etobicoke, Township	29,143	2,787	2,728	2,694	2,615	2,580	2,576	2,408
2,482	Georgina do	30,944	2,245	2,232	2,116	2,116	2,082	1,948	1,676
4,143	Gwillimbury, E. do	52,931	3,725	3,892	3,639	3,814	3,836	3,800	3,240
2,151	Gwillimbury, N. do	30,561	1,823	1,953	1,770	1,718	1,624	1,447	1,968
6,664	King do	85,116	5,623	5,655	5,417	5,601	5,815	5,612	5,614
6,375	Markham do	67,421	5,355	5,600	5,388	5,536	5,466	5,674	6,635
4,208	Scarboro' do	42,349	3,896	4,082	3,753	4,104	4,236	4,180	4,096
†6,828	Vaughan do	65,902	4,966	5,230	5,515	5,625	5,539	5,475	5,410
4,529	Whitchurch do	60,538	4,119	4,117	4,048	4,148	4,093	3,973	3,835
‡12,748	York do	63,156	10,319	10,939	11,153	10,981	11,298	10,365	7,114
1,540	Aurora, Town	1,160	1,456	1,480	1,344	1,381	1,146	1,203	1,201
2,006	Newmarket do	698	1,704	1,704	1,698	1,786	1,697	1,906	1,424
786	Brockton, Village	469	713	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
580	Holland Landing do	1,636	536	553	616	584	542	508	569
954	Markham do	477	937	949	919	889	895	872	.....
1,170	Parkdale do	487	1,854	1,183	897	776	.....	.....	.....
867	Richmond Hill do	500	798	797	749	699	681	659	.....
866	Stouffville, Village	440	841	805	863	755	754	718	.....
§	Weston do	500	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
‖	Woodbridge do	470	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,825	Yorkville do	500	5,211	5,056	4,899	4,739	4,371	4,202	2,285
66,698	Totals	535,398	60,580	59,657	57,478	57,867	56,655	55,118	47,475
	ONTARIO.								
4,378	Brock, Township	65,068	4,139	4,156	4,174	4,140	4,155	4,931	4,685
3,237	Mara do	50,467	2,767	2,940	2,833	2,744	2,728	2,603	2,218
6,883	Pickering do	71,186	6,368	6,035	6,123	6,109	6,209	6,001	6,525
1,370	Rama do	24,009	942	913	977	995	970	822	577
4,949	Reach do	58,949	4,385	4,385	4,335	4,535	4,503	4,324	4,812
2,563	Scott do	47,766	2,286	2,414	2,480	2,493	2,562	2,554	2,557
768	Scugog do	9,980	639	625	553	591	653	627	630
2,542	Thorah do	30,432	2,118	2,420	2,283	2,136	1,963	2,046	1,992
4,081	Uxbridge do	51,571	3,686	3,748	3,863	3,656	3,836	3,781	4,186
3,417	Whitby, E., Township	32,564	3,456	3,267	3,220	3,284	3,205	3,366	3,309
2,946	Whitby, W. do	30,078	2,790	2,852	2,815	2,783	2,884	2,769	2,950
3,992	Oshawa, Town	2,400	4,177	4,196	4,352	4,475	4,548	4,180	2,805
3,140	Whitby do	3,800	2,969	2,946	3,349	3,397	3,412	3,346	2,963
922	Cannington, Village	434	917	903	919	887	975	.....	.....
1,800	Port Perry do	576	1,773	1,687	1,753	1,869	1,948	1,899	.....
1,824	Uxbridge do	428	1,781	1,674	1,608	1,616	1,655	1,655	.....
48,812	Totals	479,708	45,193	45,161	45,637	45,710	46,206	44,904	40,209

* Included in East Flamboro' Township. † Including Woodbridge Village. ‡ Including Weston Village. § Included in York Township.
‖ Included in Vaughan Township.

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	DURHAM.	Acres.							
2,357	Cartwright, Township	35,779	2,218	2,255	2,014	1,978	2,060	2,065	1,830
3,479	Cavan do	62,683	3,128	3,213	3,249	4,452	4,571	4,405	4,398
5,169	Clarke do	67,772	4,892	5,096	4,767	4,445	4,547	4,494	4,576
5,465	Darlington do	67,836	4,968	5,044	5,170	4,990	5,312	5,472	5,536
4,522	Hope do	63,092	3,997	3,946	3,710	3,813	3,740	3,548	3,447
3,976	Manvers do	65,156	3,412	3,319	3,139	2,954	3,129	3,277	3,165
3,504	Bowmanville, Town	3,000	3,567	3,462	3,255	3,237	3,155	3,243	3,199
5,585	Port Hope do	1,040	5,440	5,382	5,324	5,546	5,515	5,974	5,352
1,060	Milbrook, Village	500	1,084	1,062	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,148	Newcastle do	1,906	943	1,038	1,038	1,180	1,167	1,148	871
36,265	Totals	368,764	33,649	33,817	32,785	32,595	33,196	33,626	32,374
	NORTHUMBERLAND.								
1,471	Alnwick, Township	16,478	1,083	1,220	1,016	980	1,107	1,055	968
3,470	Brighton do	45,680	2,854	2,849	2,821	2,890	2,753	3,145	2,938
3,481	Cramahe do	45,849	3,114	3,181	3,080	3,147	2,800	3,000	2,952
5,401	Haldimand do	75,976	5,087	5,185	5,185	4,527	4,527	4,797	4,410
5,155	Hamilton do	61,978	4,596	4,649	4,397	4,481	4,834	4,913	5,345
1,148	Monaghan, S., Township	18,355	900	1,072	1,077	924	959	1,028	914
3,560	Murray do	47,936	3,182	3,070	3,166	3,063	3,081	3,090	3,075
3,768	Percy do	50,328	3,419	3,529	3,321	3,263	3,168	3,101	3,275
3,783	Seymour do	67,482	3,476	3,293	3,358	3,411	3,276	3,405	3,832
4,957	Cobourg, Town	2,904	5,210	5,164	5,118	5,178	5,177	5,278	4,170
1,547	Brighton, Village	2,584	1,481	1,515	1,550	1,557	1,586	1,545	1,192
1,418	Campbellford do	900	1,602	1,355	1,292	1,060	1,080	1,144	.....
1,079	Colborne do	1,200	939	974	1,009	1,029	935	1,036	894
885	Hastings do	551	806	802	778	725	735	772	.....
41,193	Totals	438,201	37,749	37,858	37,168	36,235	36,018	37,309	33,965

1,573	Athol do	23,364	1,331	1,384	1,446	1,408	1,280	1,321	1,334
3,704	Hallowell do	43,615	3,124	3,217	3,342	3,446	3,515	3,463	3,487
2,192	Hillier do	31,311	1,791	1,842	1,921	1,985	1,954	2,075	1,919
1,700	Marysburgh, N., do	23,598	1,443	1,548	1,541	1,530	1,506	1,443	1,467
2,205	Marysburgh, S., do	23,404	1,953	1,886	1,944	1,927	1,836	1,970	1,539
2,646	Sophiasburgh do	41,485	2,108	2,200	2,085	2,173	2,128	2,150	2,246
2,975	Picton, Town	552	2,863	2,833	2,828	2,855	2,869	2,842	2,391
598	Wellington, Village	1,462	523	537	550	543	484	502	494
21,044	Totals	231,518	18,131	18,531	18,763	18,871	18,584	18,933	18,046

Lennox and Addington.

737	Adolphustown, Township	11,510	620	649	679	632	734	641	665
621	Abinger, Denbigh, Ashby and Effingham, Tps.	26,601	552	536	520	572	400	377	324
1,089	Amherst Island, Township	14,689	1,093	1,117	1,141	1,074	1,140	1,091	1,073
990	Anglesea and Kaladar, Townships	40,508	932	895	858	858	875	796	589
5,134	Camden, E., Township	92,000	4,040	4,142	4,243	4,678	4,433	4,133	3,230
3,961	Ernesttown, Township	61,649	3,243	3,354	3,464	3,439	3,511	3,638	3,694
1,720	Fredericksburg, N., Township	22,902	1,640	1,583	1,526	1,592	1,531	1,475	1,377
1,340	Fredericksburg, S. do	20,505	1,250	1,195	1,139	1,264	963	1,094	1,139
3,241	Richmond do	49,343	2,676	2,477	2,278	2,550	2,620	2,868	2,731
2,591	Sheffield do	67,255	2,218	2,243	2,267	2,247	2,377	2,144	2,034
3,680	Napanee, Town	1,200	3,323	3,313	3,302	3,101	2,894	3,127	2,757
546	Bath, Village	1,980	637	589	542	550	520	526	527
834	Newburgh, Village	3,200	797	760	723	700	716	665	644
26,484	Totals	413,342	23,021	22,853	22,682	23,257	22,714	23,475	20,784

Frontenac.

486	Barrie, Township	13,318	458	419	380	395	364	329	331
2,019	Bedford do	43,699	1,560	1,568	1,577	1,604	1,635	1,567	1,510
685	Clarendon and Miller, Townships	26,816	660	642	624	680	640	495	345
1,322	Hinchinbrook, Township	37,626	1,101	1,155	1,209	1,181	997	924	861
479	Howe Island do	8,021	400	396	391	384	364	373	419
1,149	Kennebec do	30,828	966	935	904	919	955	818	696
3,739	Kingston do	66,000	2,418	2,716	3,014	2,976	2,721	2,700	2,795
2,394	Loughborough do	46,000	1,904	1,855	1,807	2,124	2,060	1,909	2,585
829	Olden do	36,511	715	728	741	792	732	677	533
959	Oso do	38,066	767	779	791	783	671	800	468
1,005	Palmerston and Canonto, Townships	56,571	728	739	750	714	893	1,013	372
3,352	Pittsburgh, Township	48,107	2,653	2,760	2,867	2,928	2,867	3,078	2,902
2,452	Portland do	51,000	2,303	2,300	2,296	2,231	2,254	2,098	2,043

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*	Acres.							
2,811	Storrington, Township	42,634	2,200	2,217	2,234	2,246	2,239	2,080	2,600
2,383	Wolfe Island do	30,533	1,955	1,917	1,880	1,999	2,105	1,985	2,181
495	Garden Island, Village	64	493	502	511	577	489	668	727
1,734	Portsmouth, do	500	1,066	999	932	861	865	874	1,112
28,293	Totals	576,294	22,347	22,627	22,908	23,394	21,851	22,388	22,480
	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.								
5,096	Augusta, Township	75,205	4,525	4,418	4,483	4,709	4,732	4,669	4,150
3,500	Bastard and Burgess Townships	56,280	2,810	2,665	2,476	2,679	2,986	2,831	2,915
1,999	Crosby, N., Township	39,512	1,633	1,680	1,693	1,706	1,715	1,713	1,665
1,968	Crosby, S. do	35,177	1,816	1,865	1,834	1,938	1,915	1,915	1,870
*5,431	Edwardsburg do	69,091	4,182	4,143	4,145	4,732	4,715	4,718	4,367
4,905	Elizabethtown do	77,371	4,201	4,214	4,471	4,320	4,320	4,183	4,042
1,121	Elmsley, S. do	22,758	930	960	967	935	961	1,012	1,073
1,329	Escott, Front, do	23,360	1,228	1,034	1,034	1,200	1,218	1,218	1,101
1,022	Gower, South, do	21,729	921	842	883	944	925	867	903
2,593	Kitley do	49,420	2,219	2,261	2,325	2,275	2,332	2,345	2,451
3,587	Leeds and Lansdowne, Front, Townships	57,949	2,919	3,028	3,125	3,150	3,003	3,066	2,892
2,653	Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear, do	50,975	2,199	2,401	2,286	2,286	2,428	2,393	2,213
3,785	Oxford on Rideau, Township	59,145	3,139	3,118	3,333	3,390	3,484	3,433	3,366
2,401	Wolford, Township	46,611	1,877	1,900	1,945	1,984	1,984	2,044	2,189
1,778	Yonge, Front, do	35,050	1,547	1,493	1,652	1,502	1,540	1,549	1,412
2,103	Yonge and Escott, Rear, Townships	29,157	1,937	1,985	2,100	2,102	2,088	1,967	1,648
7,609	Brockville, Town	1,240	7,504	7,473	7,441	7,468	6,597	6,543	5,409
2,999	Prescott, do	640	2,893	2,930	2,968	2,872	2,693	2,747	2,574
†.....	Cardinal, Village	500	605	546	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,871	Gananoque do	1,223	3,007	2,736	2,781	2,856	2,812	2,812	2,377
1,188	Kemptville do	356	899	987	1,136	1,149	1,125	1,119	767
819	Merrickville, Village	715	726	719	781	819	849	884	701
418	Newboro' do	808	423	387	459	400	419	435	.....

4,692	Matilda, Township	62,602	3,728	3,765	3,841	3,840	4,020	4,000	3,021
3,719	Mountain do	50,800	3,070	3,098	3,033	3,094	3,104	3,151	2,727
4,671	Williamsburgh do	53,000	4,022	4,186	3,956	4,069	3,828	4,200	3,864
4,796	Winchester do	57,000	4,058	4,032	3,838	3,923	3,864	3,727	3,680
1,001	Iroquois, Village	800	934	902	872	918	945	900	653
1,719	Morrisburgh do	1,200	1,708	1,704	1,797	1,806	1,531	1,558	967
20,598	Totals	225,402	17,550	17,707	17,337	17,650	17,298	17,536	15,712
	STORMONT.								
5,436	Cornwall, Township	64,900	3,583	3,580	3,510	3,381	3,448	3,603	3,656
3,493	Finch do	51,238	2,640	3,035	2,879	2,886	3,048	2,881	2,697
5,796	Osnabruck do	62,010	4,880	4,856	4,790	4,880	4,674	4,674	4,950
4,005	Roxborough do	69,245	3,822	3,727	3,712	3,763	3,508	3,384	3,063
4,468	Cornwall, Town	653	4,316	4,190	4,154	3,867	3,652	3,459	3,577
23,198	Totals	248,046	19,241	19,388	19,045	18,777	18,330	18,001	17,943
	GLENGARRY.								
6,354	Charlottenburgh, Township	80,256	5,228	5,473	5,474	5,807	5,689	5,744	4,173
5,491	Kenyon do	78,316	4,593	4,278	4,171	4,096	4,477	4,320	4,258
4,851	Lancaster do	56,733	4,045	4,164	4,082	4,187	4,000	4,000	3,685
5,525	Lochiel do	71,624	4,674	4,480	4,500	4,500	4,368	4,368	3,750
22,221	Totals	286,929	18,540	18,395	18,227	18,590	18,534	18,432	15,866
	PRESCOTT.								
3,208	Alfred, Township	40,476	2,503	2,454	2,209	2,203	2,022	1,821	1,730
1,751	Caledonia do	27,200	1,502	1,440	1,429	1,369	1,297	1,209	958
5,082	Hawkesbury, E. do	56,531	3,796	3,898	4,001	3,733	3,677	3,431	4,067
2,360	Hawkesbury, W. do	22,857	1,796	1,888	1,965	1,990	2,003	1,960	1,255
1,162	Longueuil do	16,886	972	984	997	1,063	907	883	1,294
3,997	Plantagenet, N. do	43,267	3,602	3,446	3,500	3,612	3,407	3,171	2,903
2,524	Plantagenet, S. do	36,591	2,217	2,192	2,159	2,076	2,012	1,931	1,356
1,920	Hawkesbury, Village	5,400	1,344	1,457	1,452	1,481	1,582	1,650	1,426
853	L'Orignal do	4,019	801	764	736	685	639	639	.....
22,857	Totals	253,227	18,533	18,523	18,448	18,212	17,546	16,695	14,989

* Including Cardinal Village.

† Included in Edwardsburg Township.

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1883.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	RUSSELL.	Acres.							
1,676	Cambridge, Township	32,947	1,613	1,471	1,339	1,400	1,228	1,205	1,140
4,411	Clarence do	57,600	4,297	4,059	3,889	3,882	3,592	3,717	2,560
3,535	Cumberland do	63,941	2,642	2,509	2,506	2,650	2,721	2,708	2,737
3,458	Russell do	39,323	2,813	2,833	2,786	2,669	2,788	2,748	2,342
13,080	Totals	193,811	11,365	10,872	10,520	10,601	10,329	10,378	8,779
	CARLETON.								
3,378	Fitzroy, Township	56,274	2,651	2,798	2,448	2,656	2,440	2,500	1,733
6,254	Gloucester do	80,000	4,764	5,000	5,150	5,150	5,000	5,000	3,843
3,381	Goulbourn do	65,000	2,911	3,235	3,200	3,340	3,090	3,040	2,620
2,481	Gower, N. do	33,095	2,394	2,388	2,266	2,149	2,302	2,283	2,206
2,534	Huntley do	52,298	2,326	2,393	2,457	2,481	2,438	2,466	2,351
1,318	March do	27,328	1,163	1,122	1,038	1,042	1,042	1,053	972
2,090	Marlborough do	60,000	1,855	1,852	1,861	2,110	1,991	2,000	2,071
8,044	Nepean do	60,450	6,994	7,058	6,776	7,002	7,031	6,500	4,345
4,753	Osgoode do	89,419	3,995	3,995	3,799	3,921	3,885	3,685	3,675
1,024	Torbolton do	22,036	868	1,118	926	920	888	845	620
995	New Edinburgh, Village	80	905	867	897	894	890	907	588
439	Richmond do	1,425	347	381	364	377	452	477	388
36,691	Totals	547,405	31,173	32,207	31,182	32,042	31,449	30,756	25,412
	RENFREW.								

1,126	Bagot and Blithefield do	43,328	962	952	1,027	1,062	1,054	1,072	1,106
1,797	Bromley do	44,764	1,623	1,623	1,646	1,577	1,630	1,588	1,317
574	Brougham do	13,649	575	490	530	612	420	300	500
1,270	Brudenell and Lynedoch, Township	30,708	1,038	1,185	1,162	1,213	1,470	1,457	931
1,893	Grattan do	50,298	1,510	1,523	1,488	1,412	1,466	1,694	1,388
614	Griffith and Matawatchan do	17,649	516	569	570	553	560	500	273
1,417	Hagarty and Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns, Townships	43,394	1,392	1,210	1,365	1,281	1,280	1,200	.....
953	Head, Clara, and Maria, Townships	5,871	270	391	331	269	282	150	140
1,510	Horton do	36,090	1,252	1,262	1,304	1,220	1,217	1,173	1,066
3,092	McNab do	57,718	3,006	2,984	2,927	2,857	2,725	2,852	2,608
683	Pembroke do	7,491	621	630	584	552	589	563	466
689	Petewawa and McKay do	19,575	472	547	587	593	545	553	362
785	Radcliffe and Raglan do	23,149	619	619	660	711	711	711	.....
699	Rolph, Wylie, and Buchanan, Townships	20,656	525	577	538	530	574	493	421
2,131	Ross, Township	47,969	2,213	2,080	1,697	1,423	1,778	1,817	1,545
626	Sebastopol do	18,624	537	572	537	549	530	502	544
1,055	Stafford do	20,363	951	973	987	966	915	784	701
3,220	Westmeath, Township	67,288	2,627	2,614	2,608	2,546	2,737	2,597	2,273
2,406	Wilberforce and Algona, N., Townships	57,305	1,883	2,002	2,003	2,115	2,027	2,175	1,674
2,820	Pembroke, Town	658	3,000	2,804	2,886	2,824	2,865	2,741	1,895
2,147	Arnprior, Village	950	2,000	1,948	1,844	1,769	1,820	1,639	1,710
1,605	Renfrew do	2,182	1,414	1,483	1,282	1,199	1,112	1,306	838
38,166	Totals	750,642	33,380	33,433	32,833	32,147	32,343	31,990	25,593

LANARK.

2,960	Bathurst, Township	58,617	2,617	2,677	2,736	2,806	2,830	2,828	2,803
1,928	Beckwith do	57,070	1,750	1,791	1,832	1,849	1,794	2,035	1,617
1,287	Burgess, N., Township	32,309	1,058	1,034	1,010	1,154	1,190	1,181	1,162
2,528	Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, N., and Lavant, Tps	85,894	2,471	2,458	2,444	2,391	2,438	2,416	2,307
767	Darling, Township	40,396	647	694	742	702	677	690	724
2,378	Drummond do	56,933	2,137	2,188	2,240	2,134	2,168	2,058	1,685
1,319	Elmsley, N., do	27,435	1,141	1,130	1,118	1,156	1,138	1,152	1,310
2,029	Lanark do	53,506	1,717	1,747	1,777	1,832	1,835	1,834	1,942
2,683	Montague do	61,739	2,126	2,158	2,190	2,156	2,166	2,068	2,528
2,284	Pakenham do	52,049	1,804	1,792	1,780	1,773	1,730	1,780	1,759
2,899	Ramsay do	60,000	2,203	2,377	2,550	2,546	2,538	2,546	2,347
948	Sherbrooke, S. do	37,113	742	782	823	834	796	758	642
2,684	Almonte, Town	650	2,632	2,631	2,633	2,516	2,529	2,570	1,797
2,467	Perth do	1,000	2,730	2,755	2,780	2,803	2,845	2,745	2,853
1,975	Carleton Place, Village	550	1,915	1,800	1,688	1,669	1,834	1,873	1,041
752	Lanark do	2,620	689	666	642	705	654	678	633
2,087	Smith's Falls do	600	2,003	1,980	1,957	1,804	1,800	1,853	1,382
33,975	Totals	628,481	30,382	30,660	30,942	30,830	30,962	31,065	28,532

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	VICTORIA.	Acres.							
903	Bexley, Township	21,585	711	844	659	692	677	559	431
1,446	Carden and Dalton, Townships	40,843	1,202	995	1,203	1,051	1,191	1,346	966
3,778	Eldon, Township	58,446	2,888	3,008	3,296	3,238	3,005	3,079	2,441
2,876	Emily do	59,299	2,434	2,382	2,554	2,489	2,529	2,470	3,175
3,094	Fenelon do	49,429	2,806	2,811	2,733	2,722	2,652	2,842	3,528
957	Laxton, Digby and Longford, Townships	21,749	801	796	794	789	771	758	762
5,531	Mariposa, Township	73,760	5,397	5,216	4,910	4,795	4,809	4,981	5,002
3,358	Ops, do	55,964	2,766	2,804	2,781	2,895	2,856	3,077	3,148
1,509	Somerville do	33,979	1,187	1,359	1,282	1,432	1,342	1,173	887
2,474	Verulam do	52,403	2,161	2,195	2,230	2,009	2,109	2,112	2,325
5,080	Lindsay, Town	1,600	5,120	5,365	5,324	5,521	5,591	5,374	4,076
750	Bobcaygeon, Village	500	713	710	717	669	752	714	.....
1,155	Fenelon Falls do	509	1,050	1,017	965	921	1,038	957	.....
744	Omemee do	475	650	689	774	821	835	803	.....
33,655	Totals	470,541	29,886	30,191	30,222	30,044	30,157	30,245	26,741
	PETERBOROUGH.								
1,918	Asphodel, Township	37,814	1,741	1,687	1,792	1,846	1,958	2,629	3,080
1,965	Belmont and Methuen, Townships	50,098	1,580	1,643	1,740	1,626	1,652	1,553	1,451
1,381	Burleigh, Anstruthers and Chandos, Townships.	67,689	1,279	1,307	1,296	1,070	1,084	941	649
*2,864	Douro, Township	36,822	1,926	1,862	2,146	2,129	1,923	1,654	2,145
2,149	Dummer do	45,068	1,936	2,012	1,980	1,839	1,777	1,759	1,821
1,137	Ennismore do	17,483	1,002	1,033	1,077	1,023	884	1,038	867
787	Galway and Cavendish, Townships	20,221	648	716	692	534	574	501	498
1,114	Harvey, Township	36,044	954	934	979	1,021	932	947	631
912	Monaghan N. do	13,442	743	740	742	771	870	837	1,152
4,013	Otonabee do	63,470	3,607	3,739	3,766	3,685	3,525	3,480	3,299
3,301	Smith do	55,820	2,729	2,732	2,772	2,777	2,734	2,732	3,170
6,812	Peterborough, Town	1,282	7,010	6,752	6,495	6,606	6,825	6,875	4,717

†	Lakefield do	507	981	987	976	911	816	902	.....
853	Norwood do	433	760	767	750	813	821	.....	.....
30,472	Totals	447,152	28,188	28,210	28,408	27,902	27,620	27,144	24,609
	HALIBURTON.								
371	Anson and Hinden, Townships	11,918	329	322	342	342	237		
497	Cardiff, Township	20,366	499	515	483	389	339		
1,087	Clyde, Burton, Dudley, Dysart, Harcourt, Harburn, Eyre, Guilford and Havelock, Townships	23,491	891	914	1,013	926	861		
902	Glamorgan and Monmouth, Townships.....	32,146	883	864	789	695	583		
586	Lutterworth, Township	18,677	488	491	515	525	582		
1,110	Minden do	27,868	1,019	1,075	1,148	993	1,099		
807	Snowdon do	21,284	848	540	540	722	599		
551	Stanhope, Sherbourne and McClintock, Townships	15,480	479	495	486	473	463		
5,911	Totals	171,230	5,436	5,216	5,316	5,065	4,763		
	HASTINGS.								
935	Carlow and Mayo, Townships	28,020	814	869	925	939	814	725	640
1,514	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe do	36,596	1,115	1,132	1,150	1,208	1,199	1,111	1,266
970	Faraday and Dungannon do	44,628	936	920	904	853	690	572	390
4,559	Hungerford, Township	82,100	3,810	4,005	4,200	4,465	4,500	4,540	4,195
2,555	Huntington do	48,929	2,345	2,377	2,408	2,674	2,624	2,750	2,593
855	McClure, Wicklow and Bangor, Townships....	20,421	580	612	644	598	592	381	257
1,072	Herschel and Monteagle do	33,660	985	982	979	871	872	872	588
3,182	Madoc, Township.....	70,4[illegible]0	2,823	2,700	2,576	2,516	2,473	2,858	2,509
2,084	Marmora and Lake, Townships...	116,907	1,667	1,711	1,755	1,849	1,742	1,632	1,575
3,692	Rawdon, Township.....	62,682	2,898	2,910	2,923	2,912	2,968	3,151	4,096
4,842	Sidney do	68,723	3,465	3,698	3,930	3,812	3,667	3,774	3,780
4,922	Thurlow do	53,300	4,271	4,392	4,513	4,530	4,500	4,400	4,340
1,550	Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel and Limerick T'ps..	62,404	1,446	1,501	1,557	1,355	1,268	1,212	876
6,162	Tyendinaga, Township....	79,327	4,910	4,759	4,609	4,647	4,556	4,781	5,885
3,042	Trenton, Town.....	1,880	3,100	2,726	2,353	2,183	2,189	2,522	1,790
1,670	Deseronto, Village.....	209	1,535	1,331	1,128	1,160	1,004	1,008	765
1,065	Madoc do	593	1,049	1,063	1,077	865	658	.....	.....
874	Stirling do	800	834	814	795	791	785	677	676
45,545	Totals	811,579	38,583	38,502	38,426	38,228	37,101	36,966	36,221

* Including Lakefield Village. † Included in Douro Township.

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Continued.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.	Acres.							
1,604	Brunel, Township	40,418	634	624	666	696	618	550	75
	Stephenson do	32,847	877	863	920	962	848	766	471
1,114	Cardwell and Watt, Townships	22,766	993	1,001	1,073	937	954	803	678
2,315	Chaffey, Perry, Bethune, and Proudfoot, T'ps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,794	Draper and Oakley, Townships	48,887	1,163	1,237	1,073	850	844	1,078	.. ....
	Ryde, Township	21,588	607	623	525	516	441		691
687	Franklin and Sinclair, Townships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....
*2,135	Macaulay, Township	32,520	890	890	937	948	797	735	954
756	McLean and Ridout, Townships	31,151	695	700	677	721	571	571	77
1,116	Medora and Wood do	42,970	664	675	627	612	498	464	302
801	Monck, Township	26,781	576	621	680	625	548	520	150
816	Morrison do	17,654	660	646	636	621	621	552	570
1,135	Muskoka do	25,141	867	828	771	678	521	798	419
†....	Bracebridge, Village	500	1,086	1,127	1,023	986	902	851	.....
1,015	Gravenhurst do	482	1,127	938	976	883	883	.....	.....
15,288	Totals	343,705	10,839	10,773	10,584	10,035	9,046	7,688	4,387
20,320	DISTRICT OF ALGOMA	184,760	.....	.. ..	7,920	7,200	6,000		
2,090	DISTRICT OF NIPISSING	.....	.....	.. ..	3,500	1,980	1,650		
11,916	DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND	131,054	.....	.....	3,044	2,760	2,300		
	CITIES.								
9,516	Belleville	1,600	10,021	10,038	9,987	9,991	9,112	9,112	7,361
9,616	Brantford	1,781	10,865	10,555	10,587	10,587	10,792	10,631	8,435
9,890	Guelph	3,210	9,854	10,057	10,260	10,072	9,918	9,680	7,189
35,961	Hamilton	2,400	36,946	35,977	35,009	34,268	33,511	33,511	27,959
14,091	Kingston	1,688	14,611	14,260	13,929	14,358	14,072	13,253	11,597

19,746	London	1,252	20,411	20,176	19,941	19,666	19,186	18,808	16,709
27,412	Ottawa	1,829	25,558	24,791	24,025	24,015	25,000	24,500	22,189
9,631	St. Catharines	2,400	9,576	10,026	10,475	10,475	11,079	10,143	8,503
8,367	St. Thomas	1,450	9,644	8,853	8,063	7,217	6,446	5,954	2,906
86,415	Toronto	4,867	81,372	76,934	75,110	73,813	70,867	67,386	57,020
	RECAPITULATION.								
1,345,369	Total Rural Population	19,277,188	‡ 1,112,848	‡ 1,124,999	1,139,638	1,135,662	1,124,526	‡ 1,105,880	‡ 1,038,379
128,833	do Village do	98,574	128,948	125,338	123,132	118,932	110,762	102,487	46,772
215,490	do Town do	98,538	214,460	211,264	211,980	210,259	207,411	206,019	151,578
230,645	do City do	22,477	228,858	221,667	217,386	214,462	209,983	202,978	169,868
1,920,337	Totals	19,496,777	1,685,114	1,683,268	1,692,136	1,679,315	1,652,682	1,617,364	1,406,597
	TOTALS BY COUNTIES.								
46,962	Essex	408,811	42,780	41,520	40,228	39,742	38,500	36,658	28,196
54,310	Kent	538,939	47,265	47,041	46,425	45,117	43,188	41,761	34,320
33,994	Elgin	425,204	29,092	30,197	31,201	31,263	31,254	30,427	24,857
33,527	Norfolk	362,051	30,241	30,194	30,592	29,893	30,012	30,069	26,309
24,980	Haldimand	283,684	21,431	21,708	21,646	22,202	22,120	22,510	20,636
31,771	Welland	224,498	26,335	28,340	28,821	30,010	29,484	27,690	23,805
52,034	Lambton	577,777	45,592	45,595	44,966	44,131	43,451	43,407	35,887
76,526	Huron	745,916	65,745	67,535	67,424	68,369	68,164	68,412	58,032
65,218	Bruce	729,905	55,917	56,407	56,901	56,394	55,994	55,994	39,929
70,539	Grey	991,921	62,331	62,520	63,278	63,404	61,104	60,056	51,800
74,803	Simcoe	831,306	63,592	62,602	61,745	60,896	60,645	60,238	47,716
73,335	Middlesex	749,208	67,305	67,248	66,913	64,622	62,106	60,558	52,646
50,159	Oxford	472,884	43,895	44,595	44,289	43,872	42,646	43,171	44,107
§ 21,362	Brant	214,637	19,161	19,207	19,199	18,951	18,680	18,478	18,151
53,693	Perth	501,388	48,177	49,541	52,301	51,167	51,150	50,733	40,591
56,299	Wellington	645,277	49,960	50,926	50,535	49,296	48,586	48,943	44,965
42,740	Waterloo	312,097	40,103	39,611	38,626	38,501	38,258	37,994	35,685
20,536	Dufferin	310,058	17,783	17,703	17,624	17,332	16,445	16,408	13,064
21,942	Lincoln	191,280	19,888	20,014	20,139	22,252	22,008	22,008	19,183
30,991	Wentworth	268,803	28,885	29,130	29,058	27,267	27,561	27,989	25,561
21,919	Halton	222,365	20,526	21,070	21,398	21,331	21,349	20,713	18,352
26,175	Peel	290,644	22,346	22,531	22,948	23,433	23,501	23,057	22,735
66,698	York	535,398	60,580	59,657	57,478	57,867	56,655	55,118	47,475
48,812	Ontario	479,708	45,193	45,161	45,637	45,710	46,206	44,904	40,209
36,265	Durham	368,764	33,649	33,817	32,785	32,595	33,196	33,626	32,374
41,123	Northumberland	438,201	37,749	37,858	37,168	36,235	36,018	37,309	33,965
21,044	Prince Edward	231,518	18,131	18,531	18,763	18,871	18,584	18,933	18,046
26,484	Lennox and Addington	413,342	23,021	22,853	22,682	23,257	22,714	23,475	20,784
28,293	Frontenac	576,294	22,347	22,627	22,908	23,394	22,851	22,388	22,480
61,175	Leeds and Grenville	754,272	54,140	53,785	55,118	55,416	54,841	54,463	50,085

* Including Bracebridge Village. † Included in Macaulay, Township. ‡ Exclusive of Algoma, Nipissing and Parry Sound.
§ Exclusive of the population of the Indian Reserve at Tuscarora, 2,891.

TABLE No. XXI.—POPULATION RETURNS.—*Concluded.*

Dominion Census, 1881.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Area Occupied, 1882.	MUNICIPAL CENSUSES.						
			1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1872.
	TOTALS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*	Acres.							
20,598	Dundas	225,402	17,550	17,707	17,337	17,650	17,298	17,536	15,712
23,198	Stormont	248,046	19,241	19,388	19 045	18,777	18,330	18,001	17,943
22,221	Glengarry	286,929	18,540	18,395	18,227	18,590	18,534	18,432	15,866
22,857	Prescott	253,227	18,533	18,523	18,448	18,212	17,546	16,695	14,989
13,080	Russell	193,811	11,365	10,872	10,520	10,601	10,329	10,378	8,779
36,691	Carleton	547,405	31,173	32,207	31,182	32,042	31,449	30,756	25,412
38,166	Renfrew	750,642	33,380	33,433	32,833	32,147	32,343	31,990	25,595
33,975	Lanark	628,481	30,382	30,660	30,942	30,830	30,962	31,065	28,532
33,655	Victoria	470,541	29,886	30,191	30,222	30,044	30,157	30,245	26,741
30,472	Peterboro'	447,152	28,188	28,210	28,408	27,902	27,620	27,144	24,609
5,911	Haliburton	171,230	5,436	5,216	5,316	5,065	4,763	.....	.....
45,545	Hastings	811,579	38,583	38,502	38,426	38,228	37,101	36,966	36,221
15,288	Muskoka	343,705	10,839	10,773	10,584	10,035	9,046	7,688	4,387
20,320	Algoma	.....	.....	.....	7,920	7,200	6,000	.....	.....
2,090	Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	3,500	1,980	1,650	.....	.....
11,916	Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	3,044	2,760	2,300	.....	.....
230,645	Cities	22,477	228,858	221,667	217,386	214,462	209,983	202,978	169,868
†1,920,337	Totals	*19,496,777	*1,685,114	*1,683,268	1,692,136	1,679,315	1,652,682	*1,617,364	*1,406,597

* Exclusive of Algoma, Nipissing, and Parry Sound.

† Exclusive of the population of the Indian Reserve at Tuscarora, 2 891.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

[*Assented to 10th March, 1882.*]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Bureau of Industries Act."

2. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Agriculture a Bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Industries," for collecting, tabulating and publishing industrial information for public purposes, and the said Commissioner shall be charged with the direction thereof.

3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to institute inquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries; and (amongst other things) to procure and publish early information relating to the supply of grain, breadstuffs and live stock in the other Provinces of the Dominion, in Great Britain, and in the United States and other foreign countries in which the Province finds a market for its surplus products; and as to the demand therefor; and he shall submit to the Legislature, within thirty days of the opening of each session, a detailed and succinct report of his proceedings.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the Bureau, who shall be known as the "Secretary of the Bureau of Industries;" and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

5. It shall be the duty of the secretary, under the instructions of the Commissioner, to conduct all correspondence of the Bureau; to send to the proper officers and bodies of whom such service is required the schedules, with instructions, approved by the Commissioner for the collection of facts and information relating to the agricultural and other industries of the Province; to receive and tabulate the information collected and obtained; to publish the same monthly or oftener during the growing season; to prepare at the close of each year a general report to the Commissioner; to compile annually from the departmental records of the Province, and from other available records, a tabular abstract of facts relating to land, trade, government, population, and other subjects; and generally to perform all work within the sphere of the Bureau as he may from time to time be directed by the Commissioner.

6. The officers of all societies, institutes and associations organized under the Agricultural and Arts Act, and of all municipal councils, school boards and public institutions, and all public officers of this Province, shall promptly answer all official communications from the said Bureau, shall from time to time collect and tabulate facts according to instructions to be furnished them, shall make diligent efforts to supply correct information on all questions submitted to them, and generally shall act, as far as practicable, upon the recommendations of the Commissioner; and any officer of any such society, institute, association, council, school board or public institution, making a false return of information, or refusing or wilfully neglecting to answer any question, or to fill up, tabulate and return official schedules according to instructions and within the prescribed times, or to furnish any information relating to the industries of the Province, when required so to do either by the Commissioner or by the secretary of the Bureau, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of forty dollars, which shall be recoverable by any person suing for the same before any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of this Province.

7. The Commissioner of Agriculture, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make such arrangements as he deems expedient with the Government of the Dominion for the collection and transmission of information on the agricultural, manufacturing and other interests of the Province, or for obtaining for the use of the Province such information as may have been collected by the Department of the Minister of Agriculture.

8. All collectors and officers employed in collecting data for the Bureau of Industries shall be entitled to receive one copy each of the publications and reports of the said Bureau.

9. Sections numbered five, six, eight, nine, ten, and eleven of the Agriculture and Arts Act are hereby repealed.

CIRCULARS TO CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—TO ELECTORAL DIVISION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

TORONTO, March 30, 1882.

This Bureau is making arrangements with the Meteorological Service for the supply of Weather Reports for the Province, to be published from time to time throughout the year. The Reports will consist chiefly of records of Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall,—conditions on which so largely depend the health and growth of farm crops and of vegetation generally.

Temperature and Sunshine vary but slightly over large areas, and ovservations made at comparatively few stations will suffice for the whole Province. Rainfall, on the other hand, is very unequally distributed, and during the growing season especially local showers are of almost daily occurrence.

It is desirable, therefore, to collect the Rain Reports from a large number of stations, and to carry out this object the Meteorological Service agrees to furnish the Rain Gauges if the Bureau will procure the appointment of suitable men to take charge of them and make monthly reports to the Central Meteorological Office.

The work is very simple. It consists in examining the Gauge at a certain hour each day, measureing the Rainfall (if any), and making entry thereof in a blank to be supplied for the purpose. Full instructions will be given for placing the instrument, taking measures and making records.

Kindly confer with the Directors of your Society and send me at your earliest convenience the name and address of some good man in your electoral district who will undertake this work; or, if the area is large, it would be better to give the names of two or three, so selected as best to cover the whole ground.

The fact that the minimum of Rainfall is on unbroken plains and the maximum in hilly districts, along the valleys of rivers and in the neighborhood of large bodies of water, will serve as a valuable guide in the locating of rain-gauge stations.

Each observer will be entitled to a copy of this Bureau's Reports, as provided for in the 8th section of the Act.

P.S.—Rain Reports are now received from the following stations in Ontario: Barrie, Brampton, Beatrice, Brantford, Conestoga, Cornwall, Credit, Egremont, Elora, Fitzroy Harbour, Granton, Goderich, Gravenhurst, Galt, Georgina, Gore Bay, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Kingston, Kincardine, Lindsay, Lucan, Listowel, Little Current, Lakefield, Manitowaning, McKellar, Mount Forest, Michipicoton Island, Norwood, Nottawasaga Island, Northcote, Owen Sound, Orillia, Port Dover, Port Stanley, Parry Sound, Prince Arthur's Landing, Pembroke, Point Clark, Peterborough, Point Pelee, Presqu' Isle, Rockliffe, Saugeen, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto, Woodstock, Windsor, Welland, Zurich, Zion.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO, April 15, 1882.

In carrying on the work for which this Bureau has been established, it is of the first consequence to get early, full and trustworthy information. The market prices of meats and breadstuffs for the next twelve months will largely depend on the present condition of Live Stock and of the Fall Wheat crop. What is that condition? It is locally known in every section of the Province; every farmer can answer the question for his own neighborhood, or his own Township, but beyond these limits few men have any definite knowledge.

There has hitherto been no means of gathering the local information, making a careful summary of the whole, and using it in the public interest. If such work has been attempted at all it has been by the dealers in food supplies, and in their own interest only; producers and consumers have been selling and buying in the dark, so far at least as knowing anything of the extent of supply and demand in the country.

It is one of the chief objects of the Bureau of Industries to collect facts and statistics relating to food supplies from every section of the Province, and to abstract, tabulate and publish the same in the common interest of producers, dealers and consumers. A second object, hardly less important, is the procuring of similar information from other agricultural countries, and from countries in which the Province usually finds a market for its surplus products. And having such data it will not be difficult to form an intelligent opinion upon the tendency of prices in the ruling markets of the world.

The first Report will be published early in May, and others will follow from time to time during the growing season. They will be mailed promptly to every daily and weekly newspaper in the Province, and every correspondent of the Bureau will be entitled to a copy.

With the active co-operation of the classes chiefly concerned, there is no reason to doubt that in this way valuable public service may be rendered. Producers, dealers and consumers may be brought nearer

together ; sudden fluctuations in prices may be averted ; the country's annual surplus or deficit of products may be ascertained, and its resources, capabilities and progress in material wealth may be actually gauged.

You are invited to assist in the work of the Bureau by acting as one of its correspondents, and reporting the facts as to your own locality. Brief answers to the questions herewith sent will be valuable when aggregated with similar information from all parts of the Province.

State whether you report for a Township, County or Electoral District, enclose and seal in the accompanying envelope, and mail punctually on the 25th inst. By an arrangement with the Post Office Department the reports and schedules of the Bureau go through the mails *free of postage.*

I need utter only one word of caution : If you can't answer a question, *don't.* Inaccurate information is misleading and mischievous.

A copy of the Act establishing the Bureau of Industries is appended.

REPORT ON CROPS AND LIVE STOCK.

For the (Township, County, or District) of , April 25th, 1882.

1. What is the general condition of Fall Wheat ?
2. What is its condition on the various soils ?
3. To what extent, if at all, has it been injured by Winter or Spring frosts ?
4. To what extent, if at all, by worms or insects ?
5. Has any Wheat land been ploughed up ? Or is any likely to be ? To what extent ?
6. Is Winter Rye grown ? What is its condition ?
7. What is the condition of the Clover crop, and how has it been affected by Winter or Spring frosts ?
8. What is the condition of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs ?
9. Has any disease appeared among them ; and if so, of what nature, and what have been its effects ?
10. Was there a sufficiency or a scarcity of fodder supply throughout the Winter ?
11. What progress has been made with Spring work ? When did ploughing and seeding begin ?
12. In what stage is vegetation, and what is the appearance of the Fruit trees ? How has the Winter affected Fruit trees ?
13. Is any considerable quantity of Wheat in farmers' hands above reserves for home consumption ?
14. Is any considerable quantity of Hay and Oats ?
15. Are any considerable numbers of fat and store cattle ?
16. General Remarks.

CIRCULAR No. 3.—TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

This Circular asked for reports on subjects in the foregoing schedule in a condensed form, for the population of the township as given in the Assessor's returns, the number of farms, acres occupied, acres cleared, and acres in fall wheat.

CIRCULAR No. 4.—TO FARMERS.

TORONTO, May 15, 1882.

The Return asked for in the Schedules below is for the use of the Bureau of Industries, organized by an Act of the Ontario Legislature and attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The objects of the Bureau, as stated in the third clause of the Act, are as follows :

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to institute inquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries ; and (amongst other things) to procure and publish early information relating to the supply of grain, breadstuffs, and live stock in the other Provinces of the Dominion, in Great Britain, and in the United States and other foreign countries in which the Province finds a market for its surplus products ; and as to the demand therefor ; and he shall submit to the Legislature, within thirty days of the opening of each session, a detailed and succint report of his proceedings."

Another clause of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Bureau shall receive and tabulate the information relating to Crops, Live Stock, etc., and "publish the same monthly or oftener during the growing season." In this way farmers may know the extent of supply and demand in the whole country as well as in their own neighborhood, and whether prices are likely to rule high or low. They may know, in a word, when to sell and when to keep.

The information you are asked to give will be treated in confidence by the Bureau. It will be published only in bulk with other Returns from your Township. *It has nothing whatever to do with taxes, or the assessment of property*, and the Township Assessor cannot use it.

Fill up each Schedule in plain figures, and as accurately as you can. In giving the "estimated produce" of a crop—that is, the quantity it promises to yield—let it be for the whole crop, and not at a rate per acre. The nearer you are to accuracy in everything the more useful and valuable will the Reports of the Bureau be.

If you occupy a leased farm, fill up the heading "Leased Farms" in Schedule VII.

COMPLETE ALL THE ENTRIES BY THE 31st OF MAY INST., SIGN YOUR MAME, AND RETURN THE PAPER ON THAT DAY TO THE TEACHER OF YOUR SCHOOL. The Teacher is expected to make a Report for the School Section, and to send all the Schedules to this Bureau.

CIRCULAR No. 5.—TO TEACHERS.

TORONTO, May 15, 1882.

In sending to you the Schedules for collecting the Agricultural Statistics of your School Section, and asking you to assist in compiling them, I am carrying out the intention of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, as well as that of the Government.

The Legislature has dealt in a liberal spirit with the Schools and School Teachers of Ontario.

It has for many years made large grants of money, to be apportioned to School Sections and paid wholly to Teachers every midsummer as part of their salary.

It has been generous in the giving of holidays (ninty days in all each year, including Saturdays) during which salaries go on.

It has established and now supports institutions for the special education and training of School Teachers.

And it has enacted laws for the adequate protection of Teachers in all their rights and privileges.

For those and other reasons the Legislature felt that it might very fairly invite the co-operation of School Teachers with the Bureau of Industries in collecting and compiling the Agricultural Statistics of the country.

The Schedules enclosed are accordingly sent to you for distribution, and the blank form lettered "A" for entering the Returns when they are made to you by the farmers.

Send by the pupils of the School one Schedule to every farmer in your Section who occupies five acres of land or upwards. If any farmer in the Section has no children attending the School, then send a Schedule to him by a child of the nearest neighbour, who should call for it when filled and return it to you.

When the Schedules are filled and returned to you (which should be not later than Wednesday, the 31st of May inst.), enter them at once in the form lettered "A." The first column is for the consecutive number of farmers, the second for their names, and the other columns for the statistical figures in the same order as in the Schedules. On the second page the consecutive number in the first column is the same as on the first page, and the returns as entered are those of the farmer whose number it is.

Having entered all the Schedules, add up each column for totals, fold up your Summary Return and the Schedules in the addressed wrapper enclosed herewith, and send the parcel to the Post Office—if possible, not later than Saturday, 3rd June prox. It will come *postage free.*

If your Section is partly in one Township and partly in another, enter the returns for each Township separately, and make the totals separate also.

If any farmer refuse to fill his Schedule, enter his name on the Summary sheet, giving his Post Office address.

If an insufficient number of Schedules have not been sent for your School Section, please notify me at once by post card, stating the additional number which you require.

Hoping to receive your cordial assistance in this work, which is designed to promote the material interests of the whole country, and especially the interests of the farming class, etc.

CIRCULAR No. 6.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO, June 22, 1882.

The Bureau will publish early in July a Report giving the acreage of grain crops in the Province, with remarks on their condition and promise. The acreage returns are now being compiled, and will be ready in a few days. I will be greatly obliged if you will answer the questions in the margin below relating to the appearance of the crops in your Township or County, as far as known to you by inquiry or observation. Mail the return in the enclosed envelope by 1st July, and if not sealed it will come postage free. Do not omit (as sometimes happens) to fill in the name of your Township and County, and to give your own name and Post Office address. A copy of the Report will be sent to every correspondent as soon as published.

Report on Crops for the Township of County of July 1, 1882.

1. What is the condition of Fall Wheat? Of Spring Wheat?
2. What is the condition of Oats, Peas, Barley, and other Spring Grains?
3. How have Grain Crops been affected by the weather—by rain, frost, temperature, etc.?
4. What is the condition of Meadows?
5. General Remarks on the state of Vegetation, time of Haying and Harvesting, promise of the Fruit Crop, etc.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO, July 25th, 1882.

The special features of the August Report of the Bureau will be (1) a survey of the crops, (2) the progress of harvest operations, and (3) statistics of the live stock of the Province. The statistics are now being compiled from returns made by the school teachers, and the Bureau depends on the assistance of its regular correspondents for information on the other subjects, specified in detail on the margin below. Brief notes on the hay, grain, fruit and root crops in your township, on the progress made in hay-making and harvesting, on the quality of wheat and spring grains, and on the state in which hay and cereals have been secured, will be of great value in preparing the Report. You are also asked to report on the state of corn, beans and roots; on the quantity and quality of apples, peaches, plums, grapes, and other fruits; and on the condition of pastures and live stock, with especial reference to the dairying interest and the meat supply. Under the head of "General Remarks" may be noted what injury (if any) has been done to crops by storms, rust, insects, or other agencies; the supply of farm labour, rate of wages, etc. Make your report on 1st August, fill the blanks for township, county, name and post office address, and mail in the enclosed envelope. If unsealed it is postage free.

It is proposed in later Reports of the Bureau to verify the estimates of grain produce by the actual results of threshing, and you will confer a favour by sending me the name and address of one or more threshers operating in your township, through whom the required information may be obtained. The object is, to get the average of produce per acre.

Report on Crops and Live Stock for the Township of County of August 1, 1882.

1. Hay and Clover. 2 Fall Wheat and Spring Grains. 3. Corn, Beans, and Roots. 4. The Fruit Crop. 5. Pastures and Live Stock. 6. General Remarks.

CIRCULAR No. 8.—TO GRAIN THRESHERS.

TORONTO, August 16th, 1882.

Your name has been furnished me as one likely to give to the Bureau of Industries information of the yield of Grain in your locality. The object is to verify estimates of produce already made, and as nearly as possible to ascertain the quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas and Rye grown in the Province this year. The Bureau has already collected statistics of the acreage under each of those crops, and by obtaining actual results from Threshers, calculations can be made with safe averages.

You are asked to mark down on the card sent herewith the quantity of each kind of Grain threshed by you, together with the number of acres from which the crop has been grown,—taking the results as your work goes on, without selection of better or worse. Make a separate entry for each farm, fill in the blanks for Township, County, Post Office, and Name, and on the 25th of September mail in the enclosed envelope. If not sealed it will come postage free.

A copy of the Bureau's Report will be sent you as soon as it is published, which will be early in October.

[The kind of grain for which returns were asked were Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas and Rye.]

CIRCULAR No. 9.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO, August 21st, 1882.

The heavy rains and unsteady weather of this month have caused much anxiety as to the conditi in which grain crops have been gathered. The Report of the Bureau for September should be full a accurate under this head, besides giving an account of the progress of harvesting operations It is a important to know the quality of grain; the extent (if at all) to which it has been injured by rust, inse or other causes; the average yield per acre as shown by results; and the progress made in threshing a marketing grain. If you have not already given me the name and post office address of one or m threshers operating in your Township, for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of the aver yield, I will be obliged if you will do so with this Report; or, still better, send it by post card w first mail.

The condition of Corn, Beans and Buckwheat, of Fruit and Live Stock, and of Potatoes, Turn and other Roots should also be carefully noted; and under the head of General Remarks reference n be made to preparations for sowing Fall Wheat, the Honey produce of the year, or any subject of spe local interest.

The returns of correspondents should if possible be posted on the date for which they are made, v the 1st of September, as it is important that the information should be complete when the work compiling the Report begins. Mail in the enclosed envelope; if not sealed it will come postage free.

Report on Crops and Live Stock for the Township of County of September 1st, 188

1. Name and Address of Threshers operating in the Township.
2. Progress of Harvesting operations—Condition in which Grain Crops have been gathere Quality of the Grain—Threshing and marketing.
3. Average yield in Bushels of Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye.
4. Condition of Pastures and Live Stock—What are the prospects of Dairy Produce, and of Beef, Mutton and Pork supply?
5. Condition of the second crop of Clover, and of the new crop—Prospect of the yield of Clover Timothy seeds.
6. Condition of Corn, Beans and Buckwheat—Estimated average yield of each per acre?
7. Condition of Potatoes, Turnips and other Roots. How have they been affected by recent ra
8. Condition of Fruit Trees and the Fruit Crop—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, etc.
9. General Remarks—Preparations for sowing Fall Wheat—Best varieties of Wheat—H Produce, etc.

CIRCULAR No. 10.—TO SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

TORONTO, September 6, 1882.

You will greatly oblige by filling up the blank sent herewith for the address of the Rural S Sections in your Inspection District, giving the number of each Section, the Township (or Townshi a Union Section), and the Post Office; the address of corporate Village or Town Schools which d embrace farm lands is not required. If there are any Separate Schools they should be distinguishe the initials "S.S."

It is proposed to send to each Teacher a copy of the October Report of the Bureau, which will prise the full and revised Agricultural Statistics of the Province that the Teachers have assisted i lecting. The address list heretofore used is an old one, and I find that it contains numerous mist

Mail the Return in the enclosed envelope; if not sealed it will come postage free.

CIRCULAR No. 11.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TORONTO, October 5th, 188

The last Monthly Report of the Bureau for this season will be issued about the 1st of Nove It will contain tables of a l agricultural statistics collected during the year, revised and corrected acc to the latest data, a summary of the progress of Fall work, the condition of live stock, and other mation of special interest to the farmers of Ontario.

You are invited to report for your township or district on the subjects outlined in the schedule below, and to mail the return in the enclosed envelope any time between the 20th and 25th inst.; if *not sealed it is postage free.* In some instances the returns of correspondents have not been received until the Report for the month was published, when of course they were too late to be of any use. *This shows the importance of mailing promptly.*

The variable character of the season has been well calculated to show the value of underdraining. A light fall of snow in Winter, Spring frosts and cold Spring rains, midsummer drouth, a heavy rainfall during harvest and a second season of drouth at the time of Fall seeding were a severe test to all inefficiently drained lands. A full report on this subject is desirable.

Returns are being received from threshers of the produce per acre of wheat, barley, oats, peas and rye, as found by actual results. Possibly these may not be complete for the whole Province, and you are asked therefore to report the average yield of those grains in your locality, as well as of other crops named in the schedule; also the average of Rent and Wages.

The other features of the return now asked for do not need specific reference ; their scope and object will be clearly understood. I shall, however, be glad to have correspondents who make a specialty of any department of agricultural industry report at length on matters relating to their particular interest.

It is due to the correspondents of the Bureau that I should acknowledge the intelligent part they have taken in its work. Their returns have been on the whole very complete and comprehensive, and many valuable practical suggestions have been received from them, both as to method and subjects of inquiry.

Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., for the Township of , County of October 25th, 1882.

1. Average produce of Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Corn (in the ear), Beans, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Mangel Wurzel, Carrots and Turnips per acre—Average Rent of Farm Land, and average Wages of Farm Hands by the year, month and day, and of Domestic Servants by the week.
2. Acreage of Fall Wheat sown as compared with this year's crop—Condition of the ground at seeding time—Present appearance of the crop—Has any injury been done by the Hessian Fly?
3. Condition of Corn, Beans, Buckwheat and Seed Clover at harvesting—What damage (if any) by by Frost, Storms, or other cause?
4. Condition of Potatoes, Turnips and other Roots—Progress of taking up and securing for the Winter—Effect of the Rot on Potatoes.
5. Condition of Fruit Trees and cause of the failure of Fruit this year—Extent of Loss by Insect pests, Storms or Frost, especially by the gale of 14th September—Is the supply of Fruit sufficient for local consumption? Of what Fruits is there a surplus?
6. Condition of Fall Pastures and of Live Stock—Progress of Fattening Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and prospect of supplies for market—The Butter and Cheese interest.
7. Effects of Spring Frosts and Rain upon this year's crops on drained and undrained lands—Delay of Seeding caused by lack of drainage—What progress has been made by farmers in underdraining, and what material is chiefly used? Give the Name and Post Office Address of Tile-makers in your district.
8. What attention is given to manuring the soil? To what extent are Plaster, Salt, Phosphates, or other fertilizers used, to what crops are they applied, and with what results?
9. General Remarks—Marketing of Wheat, Barley and other Grains—Progress of Ploughing for next Spring's Crops, etc.

CIRCULAR No. 12.—TO MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO, December 5, 1882.

In asking you to fill out and return the enclosed schedule, it is deemed advisable to give some explanation of the plans and objects of this division of the Bureau's work.

The Bureau itself, as you are doubtless aware, is attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and has been established to collect, tabulate and publish industrial information for public purposes.

It is the duty of the Commissioner, as prescribed by the Act, "to institute inquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating and publishing the same in such manner and form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and to encourage immigration from other countries."

The Reports issued from the Bureau from time to time this year have dealt almost exclusively with the agricultural interest of the Province during the growing and harvesting seasons, and a mass of facts relating to this great interest has been collected and published. The tables of statistics given in those Reports have been compiled mainly from schedules filled out by the farmers themselves. They show

the area of farm land occupied and cleared in each County of the Province, the acreage and produce of the season's crops, the numbers of each class of live stock, the values of real and personal property, the rates of rent and wages, etc.

The aim of this Circular is to procure for the Annual Report similar information respecting the manufactures of the Province. The form of schedule used for the Dominion Census has been followed, and it is proposed to show: (1) the kinds of industries carried on, (2) the number of establishments, (3) the amount of capital invested, (4) the value of raw materials used, (5) the value of products, (6) the number of persons employed, and (7) the amount of wages paid.

The plan adopted is the one found to work so satisfactorily in the collection of agricultural statistics, viz., the sending of a schedule to each manufacturer, to be filled by him for his own establishment. But instead of procuring tabulation for a town or district in the locality, as was done with the aid of school teachers in the case of farmers' schedules, and as is the practice in census-taking, it is intended to do the whole work of compiling tables here. The return of each manufacturer will consequently be known only to this Bureau, and it will be treated strictly as confidential information.

The tables of statistics will be compiled (1) by Counties, giving the number of industries in each, the amount of capital invested, the number of persons employed, etc., and (2) by Industries, giving the kind of each industry in the Province, the number of establishments, the amount of capital invested, etc. Individual returns will not be published; they will be given only in bulk with others of the same class.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the information now sought for has nothing to do with any system of taxation, nor will it be available for any assessment purpose. Experience shows, however, that in the inception of every measure for collecting industrial statistics the fear of an ulterior object of this kind exists in some degree, and that acting under its influence some men either understate the facts of their own business or withhold them altogether. It is hoped that the returns of Ontario manufacturers will be full and accurate from the outset.

There are no facts of greater interest to the citizen than those relating to the growth of wealth and population. The results of the Census are carefully studied, for they are the measure of a people's progress or decline. But a Census is usually taken only once in ten years, and its lessons are often misleading. The time of taking it may be in the midst of a commercial depression, as in 1861; or immediately following a bad harvest, as in 1871. What false impressions the statistics of Canada for those years have made on the emigrating classes of the Old World, it is not difficult to conceive. And the worst of it is, that those impressions have never yet been wholly removed. We have suffered a whole decade from the fact that in 1870 the average production of spring and fall wheat in Ontario was only 10½ bushels per acre; whereas the statistics for this year show that the average was 23 bushels per acre, or, taking fall wheat alone, 26 bushels—being nearly 9 bushels per acre more than the fall wheat averages for Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. A knowledge of this fact alone cannot fail to be of great service to the interests of the Province, both at home and abroad.

Under a system which provides for the yearly collection of statistics we can ascertain the true averages of production, and the real growth of industries; and with such information to give to the world there is reason to hope that Ontario will not suffer for the reputation of unfortunate years. We need to show the enterprise and prosperity of the country, as well as its capabilities, if we would draw to it a larger share of foreign capital and foreign labour to aid in the development of its resources; and not less so, looking to the movement of populations and the attractions of other fields, if we would give heart and animation to our own people, and retain them as citizens of their native land. It is a matter for serious reflection that at the present time there are more than half a million Canadians settled in the United States.

The Schedule, as you will notice, calls for the statistics of this year. The Legislature having been summoned to meet on the 13th inst., it is desirable to have the returns made before the close of the year, so that the tables may be compiled for the Annual Report and presented to the House early in January. You can doubtless form an estimate for the balance of this month, and make the return complete for the year. The aim is not to collect returns of all the industries of the Province, with the minuteness of a Census, but rather such returns as may be classed generally under the head of Factory Industries.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements are asked, in addition to the regular return, to give a statement of the number of reaping and mowing machines (single and combined) and of seed drills made by them for this year's market; the object being to show the extent to which these labour-saving implements are used.

Trusting to receive from you an early and full return, etc.

P.S.—The return may be mailed in the enclosed envelope. *If not sealed it is postage free.*

List of Industries.

Agricultural Implement Works, Bent-stuff and Handle Factories, Biscuit Factories, Boot and Shoe Factories, Breweries and Malting Houses, Brick and Tile Yards, Broom and Brush Works, Button Factories, Cabinet and Furniture Shops, Carding and Fulling Mills, Carriage and Waggon Shops, Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Cotton Factories, Corset Factories, Distilleries, Edge Tool Works, Engine and Boiler Works, Foundry Works in Brass, Lead, etc.; Flour and Grist Mills, Foundries and Machine Works, Gas Works, Glass Works, Gypsum and Phosphate Mills, Hosiery Factories, Meat Curing and Packing Houses, Musical Instrument Factories, Nail and Rivet Works, Oil Refineries, Paper and Pulp

Mills, Pot and Pearl Asheries, Preserved Fruits and Meats Factories, Pump Factories, Railway Car Factories, Rolling Mills, Salt Works, Sash, Door and Blind Factories, Saw Mills, Scale Factories, Scutching Mills, Sewing Machine Factories, Shingle Factories, Ship Yards, Starch Factories, Tanneries, Trunk and Box Factories, Vinegar Factories, Woodenware Factories, Woollen Factories.

SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURES FOR 1882.

1. Kind of industry carried on. 2. Name of place where located. 3. Name of proprietors or company. 4. Capital invested. 5. Average number of persons employed. 6. Total amount of yearly wages. 7. Total value of raw materials used this year. 8. Total value of products this year.

ADDITIONAL RETURN BY MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND OF DRAIN-TILE.

1. No. of single reapers made for this year's market. 2. No. of single mowers made for this year's market. 3. No. of combined machines made for this year's market. 4. No of seed drills made for this year's market. 5. Quantity of drain-tile made this year.

CIRCULAR No. 13.—TO REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES OF MUNICIPALITIES.

TORONTO, December 6, 1882.

It is proposed to publish in the Annual Report of this Bureau statistics of the Cheese and Butter industry of the Province for the current year. If there are any Factories or Creameries in your Township I will be greatly obliged by your sending me (not later than the 15th inst.) the name of the Manager, Treasurer or Secretary of each, as per the annexed schedule. Creameries should be specified as such.

mailed in the enclosed envelope, and unsealed, the Return is postage free.

RETURN TO THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

Name and Address of Officers of Cheese Factories and Creameries in the Township of , 1882.

Name of Factory or Creamery ; Name of Manager or other officer ; Post Office Address.

CIRCULAR No. 14.—TO CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO, 13th December, 1882.

I am anxious to publish in the Annual Report of this Bureau complete statistics of the Cheese Industry of Ontario for the current year, giving—(1) Number of Factories in operation, (2) Quantity of Milk used, (3) Quantity of Cheese made. (4) Value of Cheese sold, (5) Quantity of Cheese on hand. It would be interesting also to know the number of Patrons of Factories, and the number of Cows whose milk has been supplied.

The returns will be published by Counties, and it is therefore desirable that persons having a number of Factories under their management should, if practicable, make a separate return for each County.

The statistics will be prepared for publication in bulk form only, and the return for any one Factory will in no case be given without permission to so use it. The information supplied to the Bureau will, of course, be treated as confidential.

As the Report must be ready for presentation to the Legislature early in January, it is important that all returns should be received not later than 30th December inst.

RETURN OF CHEESE PRODUCE FOR 1882.

1. No. of Factories for which Report is made. 2. In what Township and County located. 3. Quantity of Milk used, lbs. 4. Quantity of Cheese made, lbs. 5. Value of Cheese sold. 6. Quantity of Cheese on hand. 7. Number of Patrons. 8. Number of Cows whose milk has been supplied.

CIRCULAR No. 15.—TO BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO, 20th December, 1882.

I am anxious to publish in the Annual Report of this Bureau complete statistics of the Cheese and Butter Industries of Ontario, the produce of Factories and Creameries. For this purpose you are invited to fill up the accompanying schedule, and to return the same in the enclosed envelope.

The statistics will be prepared for publication in bulk form only, and the return for any one Creamery will in no case be given without permission to so use it. The information supplied to the Bureau will, of course, be treated as confidential.

As the Report must be ready for presentation to the Legislature early in January, it is important that all returns should be received not later than 30th December inst.

RETURN OF CREAMERY BUTTER FOR 1882.

1. In what Township and County is Creamery located? 2. Quantity of Cream used. 3. Quantity of Butter made. 4. Value of Butter sold. 5. Quantity of Butter on hand. 6. Number of Patrons. 7. Number of Cows whose milk or cream has been supplied. 8. What system is adopted with Patrons? Do you collect Milk or Cream?
